

PLANS TO LINK EMPIRE BY AIR

Imperial Conference in London Considers Questions of Financial Aid

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 28.—Vast schemes for linking the Empire by air were under review by the Imperial Conference today when the question of air communications was discussed at a plenary session. The routes so far mapped include London to Australia, London to South Africa, and a third line will link the scattered West Indian islands. The Egypt-India section of the first of these lines is intended to be actually in regular operation on Jan. 1, 1927.

The inauguration of these lines will necessitate the provision of a number of airdromes and landing grounds, not only for airplanes but for airships, for several of the latter are now under construction in England both by private enterprise and the Government, with a view to their ultimate employment on Empire air routes.

Extension of Air Lines
The extent to which the respective governments are prepared to give financial aid, as well as the possibility of extending the lines to other parts of the Empire are among the subjects being threshed out by the conference, in the light of the new information available through Sir Alan Cobham's recent flight from London to Cape Town and Melbourne and back, both of which have been successfully accomplished since the last Imperial Conference. Strategic considerations must also be investigated, and in this connection the importance of Egypt, Palestine and Iraq as intermediate stages in air routes to the Far East is stressed in some quarters here.

An important committee of the conference on the question of inter-imperial relations, now well underway, and contrary to the expectations of some people, its first deliberations partook of the nature of a "happy family talk." The fact that the chairmanship has been entrusted to the tried hands Lord Balfour has been favorably commented on on all sides. Canada and South Africa and probably Ireland, are also understood to be in favor of divesting Governor-Generals of all political responsibilities, placing some of the latter under a kind of high commissioners nominated from London.

A Complex Organism
It is claimed that the present position of governor-generals gives them—or rather the British Government—action through them—considerably greater powers over a local Parliament than is possessed by the King as constitutional monarch in Great Britain. Those opposed to the change would make governor-generals direct representatives of the King with identical powers, while the high commissioners would merely be in the position of ambassadors.

Room for Improvement
Some delegates have put up a claim that each Dominion should be allowed to appoint its own Governor-General. To this, Australia replies that it does appoint its own Governor-General already—in fact, at any rate, if not in name—for the Home Government always asks whether a nominee would be acceptable before actually appointing him. But there is, nevertheless, a strong feeling on the part of the Australian delegation that something could be done to improve the machinery of consultation between the various constituent parts of the Empire. One plan put forward for achieving this is by elevating the various high commissioners in London to a rank equivalent to that of ambassador and conducting all correspondence on matters of joint concern through them. Being all resident in London, they could even consult together if necessary. Another plan sponsored by Stanley M. Bruce at the previous Imperial Conference is to create a permanent conference secretariat whose business would be to take over from

NORWAY DRIES NOT CAST DOWN

Defeat of Prohibition Is Likely to Spur Them on to Fresh Efforts

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
OSLO, Norway, Oct. 28.—The future of prohibition in Norway is at present problematical, but the dries, refusing to be cast down by results of the recent plebiscite are already drawing up their battle lines for a continuation of the struggle for sobriety and temperance. "The defeat will improve our cause if it spurs us to a critical test of the faults that have been committed by us," declared Dr. Johan Scharffenberg, the noted Norwegian dry advocate, to The Christian Science Monitor representative. "Total prohibition," he said, "must be the final legislative goal of all enemies of intoxicating drink."

VATICAN ATTACK STIRS ROYALISTS
Confusion Caused by Papal Condemnation of Party Tactics in France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable
PARIS, Oct. 28.—Most important consequences may follow the acute quarrel which has broken out between the Vatican and the French Royalist Party. Hitherto royalism has been based on Roman Catholicism, and the papal condemnation induces the belief that the Vatican also means to deal a blow at Italian Fascism. In recent years French royalism, known as the Action Française, has frankly adopted tactics of violence. Sometimes the violence is verbal, sometimes physical. Always one of its pillars has been force. It further associated itself with extreme nationalism. The Nationalist Republicans sympathized with the Royalists because of their exalted patriotism. For some time, in spite of their comparative smallness of numbers, the Royalists, led by M. Daudet and M. Maurras, instituted a sort of reign of terror among public men by their employment of the weapon of abuse and accusation.

Recently a French bishop fulminated against the Royalists on doctrinal grounds, alleging that M. Maurras was teaching atheism and undertaking an un-Christian defense of violence. Then the papal contributions to the controversy came. They were a bombshell in the Royalist camp. The utter condemnation of the Action Française is unmistakable. Its followers have been thrown into confusion. What is more it is expected that an encyclical will shortly contain a formal repudiation of the attitude and methods of the Royalists, and the radicals foresee an indirect thrust at all political parties animated by fierce nationalism and supported by force.

Needless to say there is much coming and going behind the scenes, and diplomatic and clerical activities, which usually attract little attention, are being carefully watched.

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DENMARK GETS "Y" OLYMPICS

Athletes From Many Countries to Compete at Copenhagen in July

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CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—In its endeavor to knit more closely international friendships, the Y. M. C. A. is planning to bring together athletes from the two hemispheres on the basketball floor, track and soccer fields of Copenhagen, Denmark, July 10 to 17. Announcement of this first international Y. M. C. A. athletic championship was made by Dr. John Brown Jr., senior secretary of the athletic training department during the meeting of its national council here.

TROUBLE OVER AID TO MINERS
British Labor Leader Makes Charges—Indignation Against Extremists

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 28.—Joseph Jones, secretary of the Yorkshire Miners Association and one of the Labor delegates who recently visited the United States to collect funds in support of the coal stoppage, says the Communists prejudiced the possibility of financial help for miners from America.

Speaking at Tharcroft, near Rotherham, Mr. Jones declared that hundreds of thousands of dollars were collected by those who styled themselves comrades, yet only thousands reached the headquarters of the Miners' Federation. "I complained," he continued, "but the only explanation was that the difference had been used to pay Communist agents to relieve distress. That meant that the money had been paid to Communist propagandists instead of reaching the home of the distressed miner for whom it was intended." Mr. Jones continued: "I shall confine my energies when the dispute is over to clearing the coal fields of Communism."

Cabinet Working Out System
In the meanwhile the Cabinet is considering the system under which the sale of liquor is to take place when the prohibition laws are repealed early in January. Incorporated societies (Samlags) of 13 towns will take over the local selling, but the municipal councils of these towns may establish dry zones by means of plebiscites. Hotels and restaurants will probably be under the same restrictions as Sweden, where no liquors are dispensed without an order for food. The sale and serving of liquors to persons under 21 and to violators of the law will be forbidden, hard liquor sales will be confined to medicinal and technical purposes, and the physician's prescription law of 1922 will be retained. The Conservative Party advocates increased punishment for criminal actions committed under the influence of intoxicants.

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Woman Who Won \$118,000 Claim Resumes Place as Bookkeeper

Mrs. Ruth Chilton of Seattle Recovers Money for Vessels Government Seized From Her Father When He Was a Bering Sea Sealer

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence).—"Yes, I have gone back to my old position as bookkeeper," declares Mrs. Ruth Chilton who only a few weeks ago stopped work long enough to go down to San Francisco and receive a check for \$118,000 in payment of claims filed by her father 35 years ago.

ARMORING MAIL TRUCKS
WASHINGTON (P)—Bids are asked by the Post Office Department for the first lot of armored cars to be placed on mail trucks as a protection against bandits. When specifications are completed more than 100 other cars will be advertised for. They will be of steel construction, with bullet resisting glass, and have a seating capacity for the driver and two guards.

Chinese Chautauquas
The Chautauqua method has already been used in China for the education of the masses with success. Dr. Liu stated in an interview. Mass meetings gathered to hear a good speaker set the educational ball rolling. Then follow institutes for more

Richmond Selected as Air Junction
RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 26 (Special Correspondence).—Henry Woodhouse, president of the Aerial League of America, has named Richmond as an air junction. Members of the Richmond air port committee of the Chamber of Commerce who have been seeking a suitable site for a municipal flying field, have been advised of the selection of the old ordnance depot on the road to Seven Pines as an air junction. It has been estimated that approximately \$60,000 is needed to provide Richmond with an air-port.

Margarine—Although few may realize that the manufacture of margarine in England has increased from 44,000 tons in 1907 to 150,000, it is to be hoped many realize that the "g" in the word has the sound of "g" in "get," not the "j" in "jet."

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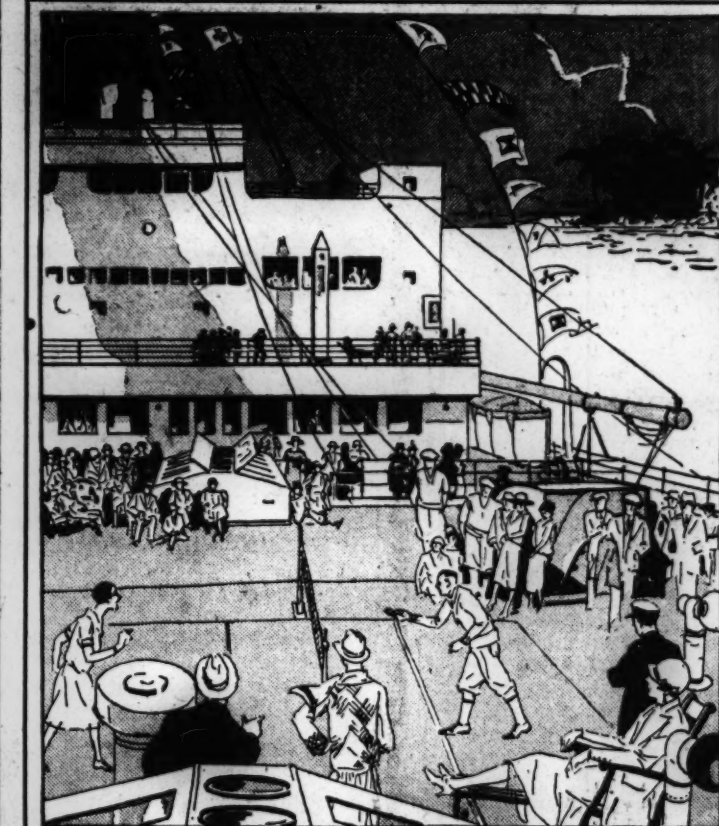
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OFF for fairy seas—leaving the sleet and snow. To Bermuda—carved in coral beauty—strange sea gardens and flaming flowers ashore. Nassau—gleaming in perpetual sunshine. Havana—with nearly every night one of a "clear moon"—Jamaica—wild, tropical beauty—its tall mountains dipping their palm-fringed toes in the foam—the brilliant pageant of British military. La Guaira, golden, vivid as a laughing Spanish dancer. Curacao—a bit of old Holland. Colon—gateway to the Panama Canal. All these and more are spread for your delight on this cruise.

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MR. GASTON PUT ON DEFENSIVE

Explains His "El" Connections of the Past, but Governor Continues Charges

Republican candidates, led by Governor Fuller in his vigorous criticism of Col. William A. Gaston's association with the Boston Elevated Railway Company, grew keener today in pressing their campaign.

Continuing their noon-day rallies, Republican Party speakers addressed an enthusiastic gathering in Court Street today, emphasizing that continuance of sound prosperity and Republican control of the Senate depended in a large measure on the support which the voters gave Governor Fuller and Senator Butler at the election Tuesday.

Mr. Gaston affirmed last night his long connection with the Elevated, but explained that he had sold his stock, was not an official nor now connected with the road as legal counsel through his law firm. The Governor, over the radio, reiterated his statements, declaring that Mr. Gaston's law firm had received hundreds of thousands of dollars from the road in legal fees.

Mr. Gaston Makes Reply

Mr. Gaston, in speeches made last night at Democratic rallies in Boston, said that "the Governor's attack is unworthy of the high position he holds." Mr. Gaston admitted that the law firm of Gaston, Snow & Saltonstall have been, with other firms, counsel for the road, but he added: "No financial interests do or can control me."

The Republican candidates continue their campaign tonight at Fall River and New Bedford with the Democratic ticket leaders speaking in other halls.

George R. Farnham, Assistant United States District Attorney; Jacob Asher of Worcester; Frederick W. Dallinger, candidate for National Representative in the eighth Massachusetts congressional district, and John Hurley, law partner of Joseph E. Warner, Assistant Attorney General of Massachusetts, were speakers at the Republican mid-day rally in Court Street.

In his discussion with Mr. Gaston over the latter's connection with the Boston Elevated, Governor Fuller said:

"I have but one client—the people of Massachusetts, and I have never let myself out publicly or privately on any matter that has to do with the rights of the people or in connection with any kind of legislation. I should consider it a great achievement if I could help give to the working people of Boston and vicinity an improved transportation. It is the one thing we need most; and I promise you my best efforts in that direction."

Mr. Butler's Attack

At Republican rallies in Lynn and Haverhill, last night, Senator Butler declared that the forces working against President Coolidge and his administration have centered their attack on him as a means to humiliate the President.

Describing the Democratic campaign against the President through himself, Senator Butler said:

"It is perfectly proper for them, according to their philosophy, to unite their forces against him to break down the confidence of the country which he now enjoys, but he is not to be permitted to speak in his own behalf. The Democrats from other parts of the country can come here and exhort their brethren to elect a Democrat and rebuke Coolidge; but the Democrats here still make the voters believe that Coolidge is not an issue. The remnants of the third party, which attacked him two years ago, can call on their followers to rise up and destroy Coolidge; but the Democrats who are angling for support of that nature insist that Coolidge is not an issue. The mails are flooded with anti-Coolidge propaganda, put into the mails in New York, Washington and other distant places, urging the defeat of the Republican Party; but the President's State, but still, our Democratic opponents assert, Coolidge is not an issue."

At the Roosevelt Day dinner of the Middlesex Club at the Hotel Somerset last night Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Carlisle L. Bedy, national representative from Maine; Arthur K. Reading, Republican candidate for Attorney General of Massachusetts, and the Rev. George R. Allan of Montreal were the speakers.

DISPOSAL OF RECORD CROP PROBLEM OF APPLE GROWERS

Massachusetts Yield of 2,787,000 Bushels Is Almost Double the Average of the Last Five Years

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 28 (AP)—With the Massachusetts apple crop estimated at 2,787,000 bushels, or almost double the average for the last five years, the department of agricultural economics of the Massachusetts Agricultural College advises fruit growers of the State that great care should be taken in marketing the crop and that only the top grade should be stored.

"The Baldwin, as is usually the case, presents the greatest problem for the Massachusetts grower," the department says, "for this apple must meet not only the competition of other home-grown varieties, but also the apples from other producing areas. In three recent seasons of small crops of Baldwins, the price rose almost steadily until the end of the season."

"The seasons of average crops show a similar trend until shortly after the middle of the season, and then the trend is rather sharply downward, but even then the price range is considerably higher than in seasons of large crops. In the three seasons of large crops, the price showed very little difference all season. In general it seems that this season it would be unwise to store any but the top grade of No. 1 Baldwins."

"A glance at the foreign market reveals that the attitude toward American apples is more favorable

Cambridge University Debaters Welcomed to Boston



Cambridge, Mass., Greeting Cambridge, Eng., in Boston Yesterday When the Harvard Debating Squad Welcomed Their Cambridge University Opponents at the North Station. Left to Right Are A. L. Hutchinson, H. G. G. Herklotz and W. G. Fordham of Cambridge, and F. W. Lorenzen, L. A. Wyzanski (Manager) and D. W. Chapman.

GOVERNOR ASPIRES TO EDITORIAL CHAIR AT CAREER'S CLOSE

Publishing and Teaching Boys in Sunday School Form Mr. Fuller's Ambitions

"Occupation, Governor of Massachusetts, 1925-1928; newspaper editor, 1928—" perhaps:

When the editor of "Who's Who" wrote the biographic note of Alvan T. Fuller three years hence, that is the way the Governor says he would like to have it appear, if he could exercise a cherished hobby.

That Mr. Fuller is a candidate for reelection as Governor, and that, indeed, he expects to be elected, are not, of course, secrets, but that he would later like to become a newspaperman is a confidence which he has just passed to make in the din of the current political polemics.

Speaking part whimsically, but with an equal part of seriousness, Governor Fuller said in welcoming the delegates to the Baptist convention in Malden yesterday, that when he completes his political career he had two ambitions, one to teach a Sunday school class, and another to run a newspaper.

"In the newspaper," he said, continuing to dwell upon his aspirations, "I would show how to reap what we sow, in taxes, in the great conflicts between classes and in the struggles between Labor and Capital. What a job you can do with a newspaper that is absolutely uncontrolled by advertising and led by a man of vision."

"Then I would like to teach a Sunday school class of boys so that they could run for public office and take the place of those people I would expose in my newspaper."

The pen of the publisher has held many distinguished persons in its sway. Without doubt, it would welcome Massachusetts' foremost citizen to its ranks.

SIMMONS COLLEGE FOUNDER HONORED

In commemoration of the birthday anniversary of John Simmons the fifteenth annual founder's day convocation exercises of Simmons College were held yesterday afternoon in Harvard Congregational Church.

Dr. Henry Leffavour, president, delivered the address. In celebration of the event degrees were conferred as follows: Bachelor of Science—Mary Blood, Milford; Helene Brehmer, Boston; Margaret Gilman, Cambridge; Eleanor Hollis, Boston; Margaret Sargent, Colorado Springs; Beatrice Spaulding, Brighton; Ruth Klingelhofer, Boston; Margaret Kahn, Kendall Green; Audrey Allen, Somerville; Margaret Dressor, Boston; Margaret Hayman, Providence; Ruth Johnson, Pittsford; Eunice Rosman, Boston; Halsey Zuckerman, Boston, and Elizabeth Brown, Cohasset.

Master's Degree—Emily Mahaffey, Boston; Marion Frances Lynch, Boston; Margaret Wood, Brookline. Scholarships were awarded to Beatrice Magnuson, Hartford, Conn.; Beatrice Clarke, Newport, Vt.; and Harriet Gilbert, Spokane, Wash., sophomore.

Standardization Committee for Farm Products Named

Massachusetts Agriculture Commissioner Selects Men Who Will Study Situation and Make Recommendations for Law in the Next Legislature

A sound start in the attempt to secure a standardization of grades for farm produce for the mutual benefit of the growers and the consumers of Massachusetts has been made by the appointment of a special committee to make a study of the situation and recommend legislation at the coming session of the Legislature.

Acting on the vote of the agricultural legislation conference in Worcester on Oct. 25, Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture, has named this committee. Its members are John Chandler of Sterling Junction, chairman, John W. Storer of Groton, Arthur P. Wyman of Arlington, Andrew Phillips of Acton, Thomas Collins of Boston, William N. Howard of North Easton, Frederick V. Waugh of the Department of Agriculture and Willard A. Munson, director of the extension service of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

For some time leaders in agriculture in the State have recognized the need of some standards by which quality fruit, vegetables, eggs and other produce from the farms of Massachusetts could be identified. It is believed that the consumers would willingly buy Massachusetts products if there was any way of knowing surely that they were fresh from the farms of the State. The most feasible way, in the opinion of agricultural leaders, is to set up certain standards and grades and allow any farmer to mark his produce to show that it conforms to their standards and that it has been inspected and approved.

The committee on the seed law was Sidney B. Haskell, director of the Experiment Station, Amherst; Leslie R. Smith of the Department of Agriculture; C. D. Richardson of West Brookfield; Raymond Wheeler of Concord; Fred A. Smith of the Essex County Agricultural School; John Helyar of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and Dr. Gilbert.

SHIPPERS FIND OUTLOOK BRIGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

In the clearances of the Hoosac Tunnel were cited. This work, which will permit handling the largest freight cars over this route, which is the shortest line between the Hudson River and Boston, is now partially completed and should be finished by December 1.

The Boston terminal changes, Mr. Miller stated, involve plans for an ultimate concentration of all freight house and bulk delivery service at one point, instead of at four points, at present, and will facilitate much prompter handling of traffic, with reduction of switching and classification service.

New England Viewed

Speaking last night at the dinner given by the Providence Traffic Club to the advisory board George W. Gardner, vice-president of the Industrial Trust Company, said that New England "is the first and foremost of America's economic resources." In support of his statement he pointed to the records of New England savings banks, trust companies and national banks with savings departments, and the record of the Federal Reserve Bank in Boston for the post-war period.

"New Englanders always have been a thrifty people," Mr. Gardner said. "Adversity has taught them the habit of saving, and has trained them to be shrewd and to have foresight. When we wanted to develop the West, New England savings paid for the transcontinental railroads and for pioneer construction everywhere."

"The figures of the central Federal Reserve bank for this district show that the increases in negotiable instruments handled by banks in New England are greater this year than for any other district but that of San Francisco. This does not except New York or Chicago."

"To New England ingenuity and common sense, the business world is much indebted. New England men invented 70 per cent of commercial machines that have produced the industrial expansions of the present day. From the beginning by feeding transoceanic steamship lines, New England has made globe-circling transportation possible."

COMMUNITY CHURCH SERVICE

Norman Angell, internationally known writer and lecturer, will speak at the Community Church, Symphony Hall, next Sunday at 10:45 a. m., on "The New Generation and the Old Faiths."

COMPENSATION ACT HEARINGS RESUMED

State Fund System Savings Cited by Ohio Speaker

At the continued hearing this morning before the special commission established by the last Legislature to consider what changes, if any, are necessary in the Massachusetts Workmen's Compensation Act, Thomas J. Duffy, of Columbus, O., chairman of the Ohio Compensation Commission, said that insurance carriers should step aside and let society benefit from the elimination of wastes resulting from the administration of workmen's compensation under a state fund. Ohio is one of the seven states having an exclusive state fund.

Mr. Duffy placed the saving to industries in Ohio under the state fund at around \$7,000,000 last year. He said that industries paid into the state fund last year \$15,000,000, that they would have had to pay \$7,278,000 in addition if insurance companies were writing the insurance. In answer to questions Mr. Duffy said that from \$7,278,000 saved, there would have been deducted \$310,000 to \$12,000 for services of the attorney-general's department on compensation cases, also about \$5000 for clerical help in the state treasurer's department, and \$300,000 set aside as a fund for the application of safety devices.

TRUSTEES AND SENATE OF B. U. TO CONVEENE

Trustees of Boston University will be the hosts to the Boston University senate on the occasion of the annual meeting of the corporation, to be held on Nov. 11 at the University club, Stuart Street and Trinity Place. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university, has announced.

The trustees and senate of the university will meet together for dinner at that time. The senate is composed of the voting members of the faculties of the various schools and colleges in the university. On this occasion the first annual report of Dr. Marsh as president of the university will be presented. An informal reception will precede the dinner at 5:30.

POLICE TO BE PENSIONED

Four lieutenants and four patrolmen who have reached the age of 65 will be pensioned within the next few days, Mayor Nichols has announced. They are Lieut. Thomas Keane and Henry J. Watkins, Fields Corner station; John F. Dobbey, LaGrange Street station; Daniel F. Egan, Hyde Park station; and patrolmen Hugh E. O'Donnell and Winfield S. Wallace, City Prison; Jeffrey J. O'Connell, Charlestown station, and Charles E. Carbee, harbor police.

CAMBRIDGE-HARVARD DEBATE IS TONIGHT

English Team Arrives Prepared for Contest

Three experienced devotees of debate from Cambridge, Eng., all famed for scintillant wit and persuasive oratory, will oppose the pick of Harvard's forensic forces on the platform of Symphony Hall tonight.

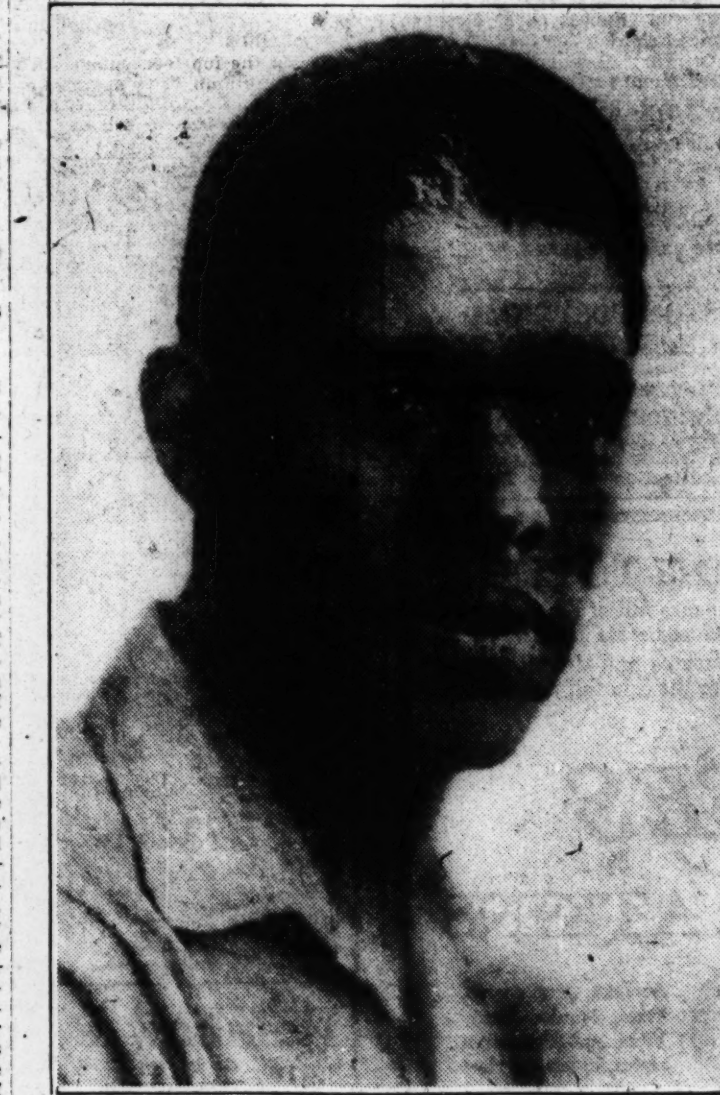
Arriving in Boston yesterday from Hanover where they debated Dartmouth, the Cambridge University team, comprising W. G. Fordham, H. G. G. Herklotz and A. L. Hutchinson, were met at the North Station by the Harvard men, and were later entertained at the Harvard Club.

This morning the Cambridge students were taken on a tour of the university, were entertained at the Harvard Crimson office in the afternoon, and following the debate tonight will be guests at a reception at the Harvard Club.

The subject of tonight's debate, in which Cambridge will uphold the negative, is "Resolved, That this house opposes the growing tendency of Government to invade the rights of individuals." The Harvard team, supporting the affirmative side of the question, will include J. F. Barnes, D. W. Chapman and F. W. Lorenzen.

Mayor Nichols, Harvard '99, has accepted the invitation to preside at the debate, which is to begin at 8:15. There will be no judges, according to the custom among English universities, the audience being called upon to decide by vote.

An Artistic Leader in Negro Progress



ROLAND HAYES Negro Soloist, Lately Returned From Europe, Enriched by His First Holiday.

EXHIBITS PLANNED FOR WHISTLER HOUSE

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 28 (Special)—The Lowell Art Association has laid out its program of exhibitions and lectures for the present season at the Whistler house. Illustrated lectures on mural paintings will be given in November, January and March.

An exhibition of paintings by Miss Vera Owen at the Whistler house will be continued until Dec. 1, when it will be followed by a showing of recent work by Joseph A. Nesmith. This is to be succeeded by an exhibit of paintings by Arthur P. Spear and Leslie P. Thompson. The association hopes to obtain an exhibition of the work of Charles H. Woodbury in the spring. Mr. Woodbury has shown a great deal of interest in the preservation of the Whistler house.

B. U. CHOIR CONCERT PLANNED

Prof. John Patton Marshall, head of the music department in the Boston University College of Liberal Arts, and the college choir of 30 voices will provide a program of music next Sunday at the 7:15 p. m. service at the Copley Methodist Church. Professor Marshall will be the organist. He was formerly organist in the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

ESSEX COUNTY VOTERS WARNED

Name of Candidate Must Be Written In and "X" Marked Beside It

Essex county voters who wish their ballots counted in the "sticker" campaign for representatives in the State Legislature must not only put the name of their candidate in the proper place on the ballot but must also mark an "X" in the square opposite it, according to information sent out today by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, to the city and town clerks and the newspapers of Essex county.

Noting that the Essex county ballots will contain no names of candidates, for these offices but instead blank spaces under the office designation, Secretary Cook called attention to the interpretations of the law on the use of "stickers" made by the Supreme Court in the recent Suffolk county case over the nomination for district attorney. This decision, he said, shows the need for carefulness upon the part of the voter in the use of pasters.

"Let me emphasize the importance of making a cross (X) in the square at right angles to the voter using a paster or writes the name and address," said Mr. Cook. "Pastors or stickers, if used, must be affixed in the proper place on the ballot, that is, under the designation 'Representative in General Court,' and the voter must mark the 'X' across against the name of each person for whom he desires to vote; if he fails to do this, his vote cannot be counted."

The absence of names from the representative section of the Essex County ballots resulted from litigation over the redistricting of the county. The representatives now will be chosen in districts defined by the county commissioners after the August primary. In each district spaces will appear on the ballot for the number of representatives to be elected.

Progress of Negro Race

There was a boat to be rowed, too, on the serene blue of the lake, and there were matchless sights, when the cattle had been fetched lowing musically from the pasture, and a rim of lights from other homes smiled mysteriously into the mirror of the lake at their own golden fires, and other closed doors or are running but part-time. Mr. Walsh said that "Senator Butler is now asking to be elected to restore prosperity." Of his own record, Mr. Walsh had this to say:

"That I was dealing with conditions of unemployment in Massachusetts before I left the Senate is shown in the fact that I introduced a resolution in the Senate May 5, 1924, for an investigation of unemployment and general conditions in the textile industries. On succeeding days I presented in speeches in the Senate evidence of conditions in Massachusetts, which even then were bad. I advocated an investigation of the tariffs in the cotton industry to determine whether they were too high. The resolution was adopted May 12, 1924, and the Tariff Commission conducted the inquiry and made its report to the Senate on June 7, 1924. Thus, over two years ago, I was endeavoring to act. Since that time not a step has been taken to improve the situation."

He would not say that, in Europe, interest in the Negro race was as great as in the United States. He would not say it was not. He thought that such things ought never to be judged at all until they ceased to be facts. It was his own word.

He pointed to the obvious and unhidden fact that the early beginnings of many useful, often great and important interests have been obscured by the mysterious and foolish workings of curiosity hunters.

OBSERVANCE PLANNED FOR MASONIC SUNDAY

Preparations for the observance of Masonic Sunday have been made by the Boston Square and Compass Club for next Sunday, when members of the Sojourners Club, composed of commissioned officers of the United States Army and Navy who are members of the Masonic fraternity; the 98 Square and Compass Club, composed of Masonic veterans of the Spanish War; Omar Grotto, and Boston Chapter, Order of De Molay, will join members of the Boston Square and Compass Club in their exercises.

Starting at the Boston Square and Compass Club, 448 Beacon Street, at 10 o'clock, the combined bodies will march to the First Baptist Church, corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Clarendon Street, by way of Hereford Street. The Rev. Dr. Percy T. Eldrop of Belmont will preach the sermon and will be assisted by the Rev. George L. Small, a chaplain in the Boston Square and Compass Club. All members of the Masonic fraternity are invited to join in the exercises.

MISS GARDNER SPEAKS TO VARIOUS GROUPS

Miss Lucy Gardner of the Society of Friends, London, Eng., organizer of the British Conference on Politics, Economics and Citizenship, addressed a meeting of the Old South Meeting House last evening on "How the Religious Forces of England Are Facing Industrial Problems."

Each church in England has a social service unit working for education and improvement of social and industrial conditions, she said, and these are accomplishing some excellent results.

Miss Gardner will speak at Wellesley College this evening, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul tomorrow evening, at the Twentieth Century Club, Joy Street, Saturday afternoon, and at Epworth Methodist Church, Cambridge, Sunday afternoon.

GIRL SCOUTS TO HOLD REGIONAL CONFERENCE

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 28 (Special)—The fall conference of Region 1 of New England Girl Scouts will be held Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 8 and 9, in the Bancroft Hotel. This will be the first time the Worcester Council has entertained regional representatives at a conference and the meeting promises to be the largest in its history.

The conference will be open to members of the council, the community committees and captains of troops. Mrs. Jane Ripplin, national leader, will give a talk on finances and other national officers will speak on phases of Scouting for girls.

MUSEUM TO CLOSE MONDAYS

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts will be closed to the public on Mondays beginning Jan. 3, 1927, it was learned today after a conference of the trustees of the museum. Not only is this action expected to reduce the cost of maintenance but will afford greater convenience to the staff of employees and more efficient operation it is believed.

MILL DISTRICT RALLIES HELD

Democrats Take Their Campaign Into the Workers' Districts

The Democratic State Committee campaign workers began today holding noon-time rallies at the gates of the industrial mills in Lowell, Merrimack, Fall River, Worcester and Malden. When the workers came pouring out of the mill yard gates for lunch, the army of volunteer stump speakers, many of them students in Boston University and Harvard, told them the issues of the campaign from the Democratic standpoint.

In Boston the second of these noon-day rallies was held today when Democratic thoraxists addressed a gathering in Pemberton Square.

Former Senator David I. Walsh, with William A. Gaston, Democratic candidate for Governor, and other candidates on the state ticket, are to speak at rallies of the Democrats in Fall River and New Bedford tonight. In the political strongholds of Edmond P. Talbot, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Walsh is making a direct campaign from his headquarters in the Hotel Lenox all over the State. His supporters are now realizing that through rallies no longer are the people reached, and that direct contact with the voters by means of well-experienced party workers is a more effective means of appealing for support. The former Senator has urged that all of the large industrial cities of the State, and these in turn have their lieutenants at work making personal appeals to the men and women who do the voting.

At five Boston rallies last night Mr. Walsh reiterated his assertion that Senator Butler has abandoned his "pet issue of prosperity." Mr. Walsh said that Senator Butler could not well declaim on prosperity in industrial cities where the mills are either closed down or are running but part-time. Mr. Walsh said that "Senator Butler is now asking to be elected to restore prosperity." Of his own record, Mr. Walsh had this to say:

"That I was dealing with conditions of unemployment in Massachusetts before I left the Senate is shown in the fact that I introduced a resolution in the Senate May 5, 1924, for an investigation of unemployment and general conditions in the textile industries. On succeeding days I presented in speeches in the Senate evidence of conditions in Massachusetts, which even then were bad. I advocated an investigation of the tariffs in the cotton industry to determine whether they were too high. The resolution was adopted May 12, 1924, and the Tariff Commission conducted the inquiry and made its report to the Senate on June 7, 1924. Thus, over two years ago, I was endeavoring to act. Since that time not a step has been taken to improve the situation."

GREAT DNIPIR RIVER POWER PLAN REVEALED

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 28 (AP)—Col. Hugh L. Cooper of this city, internationally known engineer, has under advisement the building for the Russian Soviet Government of a great dam on the Dniiper River, which would be 20 per cent larger than the Niagara dam and 20 per cent higher than the Muskegon dam, he revealed yesterday.

Colonel Cooper has just returned from a three months visit in Russia and referred to the matter in a talk to the Congregational Men's Club. He went to Russia on Aug. 1, on invitation of the Soviet Government to consult with Russian engineers on the matter of increased power plant efficiency.

BEDFORD DEDICATES WORTHEN MEMORIAL

Dedication of the Marietta Worthen Memorial at Bedford, to be operated by the Frances E. Willard Settlement, this afternoon, opened that home to some 20 or 25 elderly women in need of care. Fifteen already have been admitted. It was made possible through a gift of Mrs. Anna I. Read, formerly of Boston, in tribute to her sister.

Enlarged and renovated, the old colonial house that has stood on the estate is now fitted with all necessary improvements to make the place a comfortable home for those residing there. There is a pleasant outlook of lawns and trees, verandas for use in mild weather, sunny rooms for all seasons, and a coziness everywhere.

TEACHERS TO MEET

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 28 (Special)—Worcester County Teachers Association will hold its annual convention in Worcester on Friday, Nov. 5. There will be addresses by Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, headmaster of Phillips Academy, on "The Spiritual Element in Education," and Dr. Ernest W. Butterfield, Commissioner of Education of New Hampshire, on "Overlooked Principles in School Management."

PLANT TO CLOSE DOWN WILLIMANTIC, Conn.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Oct. 28 (AP)—Announcement has been made by Walter H. Knight, agent of the Quindwin-Windham Manufacturing Company, that the plant will close down Saturday. The plant formerly engaged 350 hands, but went into the hands of receivers May 19, 1926, and since that time has been engaged in selling off goods on hand.

WOMEN VOTERS MEET

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Oct. 28 (Special)—Plans for formation of a county league and discussion of the referendum on the state ballot were the features of yesterday's meeting here of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, at which Mrs. Robert D. Leigh of the Williamstown district presided. Mrs. William L. DeNormande, president of the state league, addressed the meeting on the work of the league.

SEIZURE CASE
BEFORE COURT

Supreme Bench of United States Hears Argument in Rhode Island Suit

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Right of the Federal Government to confiscate vehicles seized by state police for unlawfully transporting liquor was argued yesterday before the Supreme Court in a case brought by William E. Dodge and others, owners of the motor boat Bay of Block Island. Police of Providence, R. I., seized the boat and its cargo and subsequently turned them over to federal prohibition officers.

In Rhode Island there is no state law authorizing seizure and confiscation of vehicles used in unlawfully transporting liquor and counsel for the owners of the boat contended that inasmuch as the act of the Providence police in making the seizure was illegal the subsequent act by the federal prohibition officers was necessarily illegal.

It was contended that state and municipal police, in states where there is no state confiscation law, could not act in co-operation with the federal authorities to the extent of making a seizure and subsequently turn the seized article over to the federal police.

Assistant Attorney General William E. Dodge contended that the federal prohibition officers came into possession of the vehicles and liquor, insisting that, if necessary, the court should consider that they made the seizure when they took the boat and liquor from the Providence police.

Mrs. Willebrandt contended their conviction was sufficient to warrant confiscation of the boat and the destruction of the liquor. She urged the court to decide the case to clear up a confusion in such cases, for, she said, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals had decided against the Government's contention, while the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals had sustained the Government to the extent of holding that it was immaterial who made the original seizure.

ART

At the Casson Galleries

TWO interesting and entertaining exhibitions grace the walls of the Casson Galleries on Boylston Street—a show of portraits by Ruth Anderson, and an exhibit of Spanish water colors by Carlos Hill. In the portraits by the former artist there are some very pleasant features. Miss Anderson paints child sitters primarily. Specialization seems to have brought her to a closer understanding of the peculiar moods and playful habits of these little folk. Her technical equipment belongs to the variety of Henri and his like, or to those who paint with a few telling strokes, abandoning the truth of detail for the strength and intensity of more general expression. It is a loose, easy technique with broad, massive brush strokes. It lends itself to a vivacity, to a swift, telling impression, for the portraitist seems to catch an instantaneous view of the sitter, alive, natural, free, and lacking in the self-consciousness of the long sitting. It is appealing the way Miss Anderson catches the children in their whimsical, capricious moments, the more than the truth of the portraitist's feeling for what distinguishes and characterizes them.

The exhibit of water colors by Mr. Hill are a credit to the artist. Spain is somehow a test of the imagination of any artist. Many have tried it and mostly return with unconvincing results. For it seems that one must feel Spain and understand the strange mysteries that lurk in its landscape and ancient architecture. It is not a country that can be easily characterized by certain colors or features of landscape, for its colors are ever changing, sometimes neutral, sometimes strong; now clear, now murky. The sunlight is dazzling, unsympathetic. In some way this artist seems to feel the strangeness of it all. There is a great range in the ways in which he sees the country he shows that he painted there with no preconceived notions, but rather lent himself freely to the particular demands of each new subject.

Again there are the beauties of Toledo, that magnificent old town that gave El Greco his inspiration. The uneven roads, the old yellow stone buildings, the towering Cathedral give material to anyone with imagination. And Segovia with its splendid church and old aqueduct. The southern cities have the added note of bright color in the ways in which he has not yet seen there. Mr. Hill employs the medium of water color with an essential feeling for its peculiar charms.

At Grace Horne's

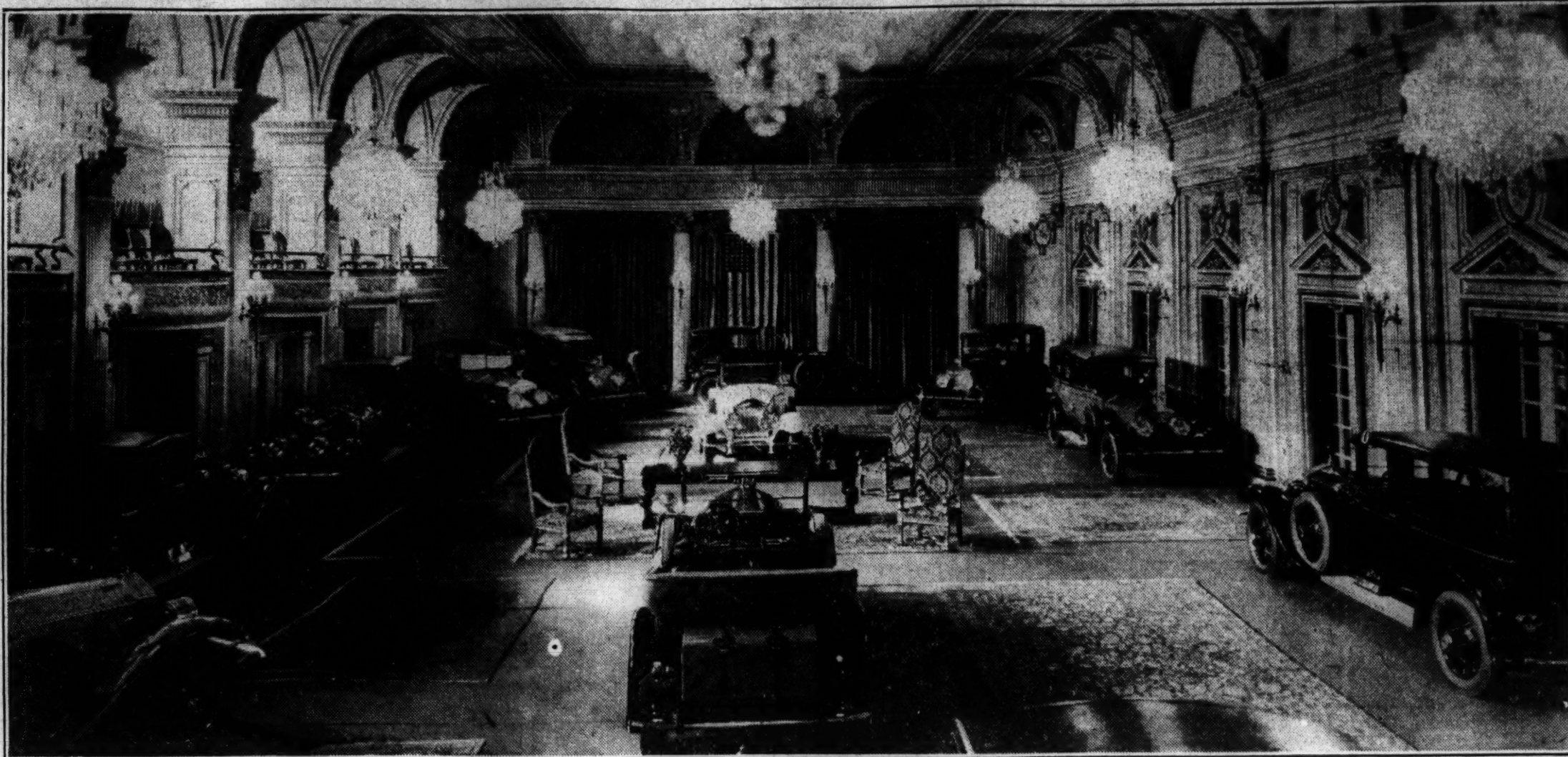
Taxile decorations by Louise Marquand Walker are being shown at Grace Horne's gallery, Stuart and Dartmouth Streets. Also on view are two landscapes by A. Thome, one of which, "Late Summer," was reproduced in the Monitor last Monday.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT
HONORED AT Y. M. C. U.

The Boston Young Men's Christian Union observed the sixty-eighth anniversary of Theodore Roosevelt last evening by a public commemorative service in the Union Hall. Col. Frank L. Locke, president of the Union, quoted from articles which were written by the former President of the United States and published in 1913, in which the true value of citizenship was strongly set forth.

Colonel Locke introduced F. Nathaniel Perkins, who recounted experiences of personal acquaintance with Mr. Roosevelt. Capt. Arthur W. Stone, U. S. N., senior chaplain at the Boston Navy Yard in Charleston, also spoke.

Couple Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth of Automobiles in Hotel Ballroom



Though They're "Seated" Around the Ballroom, They're Far From Wall Flowers. Yet in One Sense They Are the Flower of the Automobile World.

NEW STATE CORPORATIONS
COVER VARIED INDUSTRIES

Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, during the last week, has granted charters to the following Massachusetts corporations:

D. W. Pingree Company, Lawrence, box manufacturing; capital, \$20,000; incorporators, Thomas H. Tattersall, Lawrence; Emery E. Trott, Andover; Emory J. Trott, Andover.

Dehydrating Fish Company, Boston, manufacture of commercial fish and fertilizer; capital, \$50,000; incorporators, Gerald J. McCarthy, Boston; Jean Feldman, Dorchester; Harry Kalus, Dorchester.

The Halex Company, Boston, manufacture of chemicals; capital, \$100,000; incorporators, John P. Leahy, Boston; Lewis J. Ansile, Boston; Stella T. Woelky, Roslindale.

Kimber-Marling Company, Boston, paper dealer; capital, \$10,000; incorporators, Walter L. Kimber, Belmont; W. Johnson Marling, Beverly; Charles C. Willard, Cambridge.

Good Luck Stamp Company, Boston, capital, \$100,000; incorporators, Jacob Alexander, Frederick Alexander, and Leo D. Byrnes, all of Winthrop.

Northampton Loan & Finance Company, Northampton, capital, \$50,000; incorporators, Samuel Michelman, Ida D. Michelman, and May E. Hayes, all of Northampton.

Park Shoe Company, Chelsea, capital, \$50,000; incorporators, Max Pearlstein, Lynn; William C. Rosen, Brookline.

Willow Brook Trout Hatcheries, Inc., Springfield, capital, \$20,000 and 100 no par shares; incorporators, Otis D. Monroe, Palmer; Charles G. Carter, Springfield; William S. Becken, Springfield.

Apartment Investment Corporation, Boston, capital, \$50,000; incorporators, A. Max Cheinstein, Boston; Bernard Sack, Malden; Henry H. Davis, Boston.

Dunn Land Company, Boston, capital 1000 no par shares; incorporators, S. Leo Solomon, Boston; Marion E. Steves, Somerville; Grace Burke, Boston.

Research and Research Bureau, Inc., Boston, capital, 10 no par shares; incorporators, Joseph G. Bryer, Melrose; Jeremiah F. Downey, Cambridge; Avis M. Callahan, Lynn.

Boston Portland Dispatch, Inc., Boston and Portland, Me.; capital, \$10,000 and 100 no par shares; incorporators, William W. Wallace, Portland, Me.; William A. Williams, Portland, Me.; Albert R. McKusick, Brookline.

Helen Phillips, Inc., Boston, clothing; capital, 1000 no par shares; incorporators, Helen S. Gurton, Katherine B. Sherman, and Helen G. Barrett, all of Boston.

Osborne Awning Company, Boston and Providence; capital, \$100,000; incorporators, Debra Osborne, Providence; Wallace L. Osborne, Providence; George M. Faulkner, Boston.

Architects Exhibits Service Company, Boston; capital, 100 no par shares; incorporators, Winfield H. Reape, Boston; Frederick W. Lacroix, Swampscott; Mabel F. Lacroix, Swampscott.

Consolidated Electric Lamp Company, Danvers; capital, \$2,000,000; incorporators, Jasper, Frank W., and Dwight H. Mareba, all of Danvers.

Homeated Motor Car Company, Boston; capital, \$250,000; incorporators, Harry Zanditon, Brookline; Joseph A. Levin, Boston; Bernard Goldstein, Boston.

James A. Stretch Company, Inc., Boston; capital, \$10,000; incorporators, James A. Stretch, Thomas C. Stretch, and

George L. Stretch, all of Boston. Model Furniture Company, Fall River, capital, \$50,000; incorporators, Max Kaplan, Fall River; Samuel Kaplan, New Bedford; Benjamin Kravitz, Fall River.

Rich Brothers, Inc., Boston, contracting, capital 500 no par shares; incorporators, Frank J. Rich, Boston; Patrick Rich, Boston; and Stephen Grande, Malden.

Fennis Markets, Inc., Fitchburg, capital, \$50,000; incorporators, Elsie M. Laurila, Fitchburg; John E. Laurila, Fitchburg; Hjalmar Kontio, Fitchburg.

Franklin Worcester Company, automobiles; capital, \$25,000; incorporators, Charles E. Holton, Randolph A. Holton, and Jesse M. Blodgett, all of Worcester.

Mr. Belden Honored by Czechoslovakia Library Association Elects Boston Director to an Honorary Fellowship

News of honor conferred upon Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, who has just retired from the presidency of the American Library Association, was contained in a letter received by him under date of Oct. 13 from Prague, Czechoslovakia.

The letter is as follows: Mr. Charles Francis Dorr Belden Boston Public Library, Boston. Dear Sir:

We have the pleasure to inform you that the Czechoslovak Library Association in Prague in its general meeting held on Oct. 4, 1926, has unanimously resolved to elect you honorary fellow.

It is with sincere joy that we take the liberty of informing you of your election and we beg you kindly to accept it. It is not only a proof of the Czechoslovak librarians' high esteem for your professional work but also bears witness of the cultural community and intellectual cooperation of all nations.

In a very short time we shall have the honor of sending you the honorary diploma.

For the Czechoslovak Library Association, Dr. Z. V. Tobolska, President.

The honor comes to Mr. Belden for his broad-minded policies and services both in connection with the Boston Library and the American Association. At the recent semi-annual meeting in Philadelphia the work of foreign libraries received special attention and numerous foreign delegates were entertained there and later in Boston.

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HOTEL BALLROOM
AND ROLLS-ROYCE
GOOD PARTNERS

Copley-Plaza Show Proves That Rare Settings Do Much to Assist

Perhaps because the automobile is primarily a symbol of travel the exhibition of it in the characteristic atmosphere of a hotel is peculiarly apt. And, for the Rolls-Royce Salon, current until Friday in the ballroom of the Copley-Plaza Hotel, it must be said that as the ballroom reflects at once the graces and amenities and the diversities of contemporary life so the Rolls-Royce, by virtue of its unusual construction and fitting is eminently adapted to exhibition in a setting of cut crystal and the suavity of colors from Persia and Arabia, the gleam of damask hangings and the grace of futed wall panelling.

Of the fourteen models on view in this autumn showing the variety of essential Rolls-Royce construction is admirably traversed. The open roadster, to make an arrow of silver-tipped ivory and deep black against the countryside is set for its comparative ease against the sophistication of a panel brought from the least of whose excellencies is the fitting of gold-tooled blue leather and golden hardware as finish to the upholstery of fawn color.

There are open models, too, variously coached by Brewster and McNear, and the closed models with collapsible top or not as the exigencies demand. In general it is superfluous to say that the models form a distinguished and complete record of the facility of Rolls-Royce to mould the ingredients of the usual in motor cars, steel and aluminum, silver and copper, leather and beautiful fabrics to a patterned design which goes far beyond the lines of ordinary utility and the demands for service, and provides a sumptuous achievement whose durability is equalled by its sheer beauty.

The Tibbory, the Piccadilly, the Paddington, Stratford and the Chatsworth are named compatibly with their air. And inasmuch as logically the ballroom of a great hotel is the suitable place for contemplation of the distinctions of life the various cars are suitably mounted in surroundings which make their viewing possible in leisure and that intangible grace of setting necessary to a full appreciation of their merits. Not for their showing are the duller backgrounds of concrete and the fittings of a business office, but the proximity of correspondingly beautiful appearance to match their own fabulous standard.

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Music News and Reviews

Bruce Simonds

Bruce Simonds, pianist, played at Jordan Hall last evening. In marked contrast to his recital of a year ago, when only a scattered few attended, there was a goodly company to applaud this concert. His listeners were not only numerous, they were musically. They came to hear Bach and Mozart, Brahms and Chopin, Ravel and Medtner. A scholarly pianist, Mr. Simonds comes to Boston concerts from Yale, where he lectures brilliantly on many aspects of musical history.

The fine background of which he is possessed reveals itself in full measure in Mr. Simonds' playing. Bach to him, and therefore to his fortunate listeners, is no cut-and-dried mathematical music. Here the pianist discloses close-woven fabrics of sound, velvety surfaces, complicated rhythms that under his firm and clear designs. Last evening he had chosen from Bach two preludes and fugues, the first in B flat major, the second in B flat minor. The effectiveness of such an arrangement hardly was exaggerated. It was as if the key were a primary color, brilliant and clear in the major, but the more somber and often richer tints of the minor.

With Mozart a like success resulted. Through the purring measures of the F major sonata Mr. Simonds crystallized a music which is the essence of melody, the breath of contrast, sunlight and shadow, drifted through the sparkling loveliness in the manner the Mozart enthusiasts often anticipate and seldom realize. The delicate tracery of ornamentation was made inherent to a structure clearly yet unobtrusively outlined. In all, such Mozartian music as does not often brighten concert halls.

Contrast to Mr. Simonds a prime requisite. His Bach, his Mozart, his Ravel and all the others were themselves varied, and contrasted one another in turn. Medtner, for example, yielded two Russian folk-tales. The one was simple, personal, straightforward and very earnest. The other as fantastic, as entangled, as delightful as an old story straight from the Panchatantra. Similarly with the three widely diverse pieces from Ravel, "Ondine," "Le Gibet," and "Scarbo," and these served as well to display Mr. Simonds' delightful mastery of shifting tonal colors, accomplished in true modernistic style.

To dwell on Mr. Simonds' technical achievements or on his large comprehension of formal structure is not necessary. For the style and the interpretative keenness which his listeners forget a critical attack and summon instead one of sheer joy in the music alone.

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ter. Its strictly classic style has hampered many an excellent fiddler. The Concerto fared better. Although it is music obviously written as an appeal to the emotions, it nevertheless has sufficient intrinsic value to be interesting. As a vehicle for the display of a young girl's talent, it was happily chosen. She piled climaxes one upon another with a fullness of tone that was almost unbelievable.

It seemed almost paradoxical that a mere slip of a girl could so catch the mood of the Bach Adagio. Here was no arid, passionless music, as some would have us think; it glowed with life.

Eva Stark came to Boston comparatively unheralded and unassuming. She was not exploited; yet by the very nature of her performance last night she has set a high goal for herself. May she have the courage and perseverance to attain it.

There was a large and very enthusiastic audience.

WAX, Boston, Mass. (450 Meters) 6:30 p. m.—News and weather, 6:35—Sports, 6:40—Program arranged by Irene Flowers, 6:45—The Day in Fitchburg, 6:50—Continuation of program by Burton E. Markowski.

WCHS, Portland, Me. (250 Meters) 6 p. m.—Stocks, grain market, weather, announcements and news, 6:30—Children's period, 6:30—Sports, 6:35—Continuation of program by Burton E. Markowski.

WCAE, Toronto, Ont. (450 Meters) 6:05 p. m.—News and weather, 6:15—Musical program from Toronto Radio Show, 6:20—Dinner program by Burton E. Markowski.

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MANY BALLOTS
TO BE REPRINTED

Errors Found in Connecticut Nominations

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28 (AP)—Election problems of the Democrats in Connecticut have been increased through official discovery of errors in nominations, which will require reprinting of thousands of ballots for towns affected.

The Democrats of Fairfield County nominated a Republican for sheriff when the intent was to nominate the man's brother, who is a Democrat. In Westbrook a caucus nominated a man for the House who had previously been nominated for the Senate.

Official check-up shows 24 women running for seats in the House, 14 of whom are Republicans, and three for the Senate, one a Republican, being up for re-election.

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Official

MILLS ANSWERS PEASE ANALYSIS OF MILK SUPPLY

Republican Candidate Finds
No Denial of Charges of
Code Violation

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Paster than is customary in even the quickly-moving final campaign week of New York State, the latest rush of developments in the campaign of Ogden L. Mills, Republican candidate for Governor, has been against E. Smith, Democratic incumbent, which hinges on Mr. Mills' demand for a thorough-going investigation of New York's milk supply, has been sudden, unexpected and dramatic.

Within 24 hours Mr. Mills has countered a farce attack directed at the validity of the data upon which he rests his case for a milk investigation. He has done this with a statement in rebuttal which, his friends believe, leaves the issue much as it was at the outset.

Just as Mr. Mills finished a speech at an enthusiastic political rally in Brooklyn, he received a statement from Herbert D. Pease, head of the Pease Laboratories, the company which made the analysis of New York City milk samples upon which Mr. Mills' charges have been based. The Pease statement declared among other things that the analysis of milk revealed no "harmful or injurious matter" in the city's milk supply.

Charges Are Reiterated

The statement said that the milk supply to New York City is of as high a quality as any other city, that it is not a higher quality, than that supplied to other large American cities. This statement, coming from a source supposed to be friendly to Mr. Mills' campaign, was hailed with satisfaction by Tammany adherents, who professed to see in it the "collapse" of the only link in Mr. Mills' chain of argument, and also Mr. Mills' hopes of the Governorship.

On the contrary, however, Mr. Mills' prompt reiteration of his charges, with a view to the whole situation and not to the Pease statement, is expected by members of his party to make the need of a State-wide investigation more apparent than ever before.

"Governor Smith," Mr. Mills said, "is trying desperately to head off a growing demand on the part of the people that he initiate the only kind of an investigation that will bring out the whole truth and punish the guilty."

Text of Statement

Mr. Mills' statement follows in part: "I have repeatedly warned the public that Tammany Hall would stop at nothing to prevent a real investigation. . . I have warned the public that they would seek to turn an accusation that milk was being sold in violation of law into an accusation that the milk was being sold, and that they would then proceed to prove that the milk was not poisonous."

"They are playing the very game that I expected they would play. Yesterday morning Dr. Harris issued a statement in which he admitted that the samples taken by the Pease Laboratories showed the milk did not come up to the requirements of the sanitary code, but said that the provisions of the sanitary code were archaic and foolish and that the milk was good."

"Well, if the milk is good, then the sanitary code is bad. Dr. Harris cannot have it both ways. If the sanitary code is bad, then it was his duty to recommend that it be amended. But as long as it is the law, it is Dr. Harris' duty to enforce it, and not to excuse his own lack of inspection by saying that the milk is good, though it violates all standards required by the sanitary code."

Set Up Undebated Issue

"Today they follow that up with a statement which they persuaded Dr. Pease to sign. Now what does Dr. Pease say? He says that . . . 'no harmful or injurious matter' was disclosed by these analyses.' Who said it was? When I first disclosed the results of the tests, and ever since in discussing them I specifically said to the public that the milk was not harmful, but that the tests indicated that they failed to come up to the standard prescribed by law."

"Now, the first thing to be noted is that neither Dr. Harris nor Dr. Pease, in spite of the pressure to which they have unquestionably been subjected, denies that the tests indicate that these samples in many cases failed to come up to the standard required by the sanitary code."

"The tests of the Pease Laboratories stand there unchallenged. What do these undisputed tests show? That the loose milk purchased all over the city, which is the milk consumed by the poor of this city, in 193 samples there were not less than 265 separate violations of the law. Dr. Pease says the quality of the milk is good. Let us see."

Lacking in Butter Fat
"Out of 193 samples no less than 41 have too much water. Fifteen samples did not have enough butter fat, and 41 did not have enough solids. Does Dr. Pease deny that the nutritive value of the milk is contained in the butter fat and the solids?"

"The violations that can be listed against these 193 samples are 97 violations covering the provisions with reference to butter fat, solids, and too much water."

"These facts, let me again state, are undisputed by either Dr. Harris or Dr. Pease. In the face of these facts the personal conclusions of Dr. Pease are of no value. The people are entitled to milk which comes up to the standards provided by law. No conclusion of Dr. Pease is a satisfactory substitute."

Discussing the situation with

NEW YORK

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31 E. 94 ST., NEAR MADISON AVE.

POLISH FUSION MOVING SLOWLY

Single Type of Legislation
Impossible—Some Twenty
Political Groups

By PAUL CREMONA

This article, the first of a series of three, was written by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor after a special visit to Poland, made for the purpose of examining the general situation and its political, economic, and financial aspects.

WARSAW (Special Correspondence)—The attention of the whole world was focused a few months ago on the internal situation of Poland, owing to the "coup d'état" of Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, and a lively interest is still felt in all conditions and changes in that country, as the Polish situation is a political existence besides being an essential factor toward the maintenance of peace in one of the most important sectors of Europe. Many superficial and often wholly mistaken opinions have been expressed on the actual state of affairs in Poland and on its future attitude toward the neighboring states.

PROGRESS AIDED BY ADVERTISING

(Continued from Page 1)

adopting and changing the habits and modes of life, affecting what we eat, what we wear, and the work and play of the whole Nation. Formerly it was an axiom that competition was the life of trade. Under the methods of the present day it would seem to be more appropriate to say that advertising is the life of trade.

Permanent Basis in Truth

"There can be no permanent basis for advertising except a representation of the exact truth. Whenever deception, falsehood and fraud creep in they undermine the whole structure. They damage the whole art. The efforts of the Government to secure correct labels, fair trade practices and equal opportunity for all our inhabitants is fundamentally an effort to get the truth into business."

"The Government can do much in this direction by setting up correct standards, but an independent and sovereign state, held in common by the language, and to a certain extent the religion, because as to all the rest, 100 years of foreign rule and oppression had been at work on the people's original character, and the consequences of this Babylonian captivity be eliminated at one blow. Suffice it to remember the different policies which Germans, Austrians and Russians respectively adopted toward the Polish populations which had become subject to them in order to have an idea of the vast difference in character, education and mentality existing, for instance, between a Russian Pole and a German Pole."

"My conception of what advertising agencies want is a business world in which the standards are so high that it will only be necessary for them to tell the truth about it. It will never be possible to create a permanent desire for things which do not have a permanent worth. It is my belief that more and more the trade of our country is conforming to these principles."

Warrant for Faith in Nation

"Our chief warrant for faith in the future of America lies in the character of the American people. It is our belief in what they are going to do, rather than our knowledge of what they are going to have, that causes us to face the coming year with hope and confidence. The future of our country is not to be determined by material resources, but by the spiritual life of the people. So long as our economic activities can be maintained on the standard of competition in service, we are safe. If they ever degenerate into a mere selfish scramble for rewards, we are lost."

"Our economic well-being depends on our integrity, our honor, our conscience. It is through these qualities that your profession makes its essential contribution to the life of the nation. It is through these qualities that the spiritual side of trade, it is great power that has been entrusted to your keeping which charges you with the high responsibility of inspiring and ennobling the commercial world. It is all part of the greater work of the regeneration and redemption of mankind."

WETS' PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN

TORONTO, Ont. (Special Correspondence)—That the people of Ontario are being unduly influenced in favor of the Wets, due to a publicity campaign of the Moderation League in which millions of lines had been contracted for in the press, and that many of the billboards of the Province had been bought up by the league, was the statement of the Rev. Basil Thompson, during an address to the United Church Presbytery. He urged that the Presbytery should go on record in support of the benefits arising from the Ontario Temperance Act. Discussion on the subject will be resumed at the next meeting.

MAINE DEMOCRATS MEET

HALLOWELL, Me., Oct. 28 (P)—The Democratic State Committee and party leaders met here last night to discuss plans for the campaign in the special senatorial election which will be held Nov. 29. Fulton J. Redman of Ellsworth, who is unopposed in the primary for the Democratic nomination for Senator, addressed the gathering and urged that efforts be made to get the full strength of the party in the special election.

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STALIN VOICES SOVIET VIEWS

Communist Committee Majority Brings Accusations
Against Minority

By Wireless

MOSCOW, Oct. 27.—Joseph Stalin, general secretary of the Central Committee majority on the eve of the Communist Party conference which opens at Kremlin stated his colleagues' position against the opposition in a series of theses submitted for the approval of the conference. Faithful to his habit of extreme reserve, Stalin did not speak during the recent discussion and his theses must be considered the weightiest and most authoritative statement of official Communist policies.

After accusing the opposition of "defeatist" tendencies and recalling how Zinoviev and Kamenev hesitated to support the revolution, Stalin cited several passages from the works of Lenin and Trotsky, tending to show that Lenin believed it possible to build up Communism in one country, while Trotsky regarded Russia's revolution only as a signal and an impetus to a general European revolution and did not believe that the proletariat could hold power in a predominantly peasant country like Russia.

PROGRESS AIDED BY ADVERTISING

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"Our economic well-being depends on our integrity, our honor, our conscience. It is through these qualities that your profession makes its essential contribution to the life of the nation. It is through these qualities that the spiritual side of trade, it is great power that has been entrusted to your keeping which charges you with the high responsibility of inspiring and ennobling the commercial world. It is all part of the greater work of the regeneration and redemption of mankind."

WETS' PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN

TORONTO, Ont. (Special Correspondence)—That the people of Ontario are being unduly influenced in favor of the Wets, due to a publicity campaign of the Moderation League in which millions of lines had been contracted for in the press, and that many of the billboards of the Province had been bought up by the league, was the statement of the Rev. Basil Thompson, during an address to the United Church Presbytery. He urged that the Presbytery should go on record in support of the benefits arising from the Ontario Temperance Act. Discussion on the subject will be resumed at the next meeting.

MAINE DEMOCRATS MEET

HALLOWELL, Me., Oct. 28 (P)—The Democratic State Committee and party leaders met here last night to discuss plans for the campaign in the special senatorial election which will be held Nov. 29. Fulton J. Redman of Ellsworth, who is unopposed in the primary for the Democratic nomination for Senator, addressed the gathering and urged that efforts be made to get the full strength of the party in the special election.

NEW YORK CITY

Unusual Cards, Pictures

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OUR GIFT SHOP

74 W. 48th St., bet. 5th and 6th Ave.

"Scatter sunshine with greeting cards"

NEW YORK

Rev Hats

that combine Fashion with Moderate Prices.

Kickerocker Hats

100 Broadway at 42nd Street, New York

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ANSONIA HAND

LAUNDRY

desire customers particular about lines, lingerie and custom shirts. Call and deliver free in all parts of the city.

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STALIN VOICES SOVIET VIEWS

Communist Committee Majority Brings Accusations
Against Minority

By Wireless

MOSCOW, Oct. 27.—Joseph Stalin, general secretary of the Central Committee majority on the eve of the Communist Party conference which opens at Kremlin stated his colleagues' position against the opposition in a series of theses submitted for the approval of the conference. Faithful to his habit of extreme reserve, Stalin did not speak during the recent discussion and his theses must be considered the weightiest and most authoritative statement of official Communist policies.

After accusing the opposition of "defeatist" tendencies and recalling how Zinoviev and Kamenev hesitated to support the revolution, Stalin cited several passages from the works of Lenin and Trotsky, tending to show that Lenin believed it possible to build up Communism in one country, while Trotsky regarded Russia's revolution only as a signal and an impetus to a general European revolution and did not believe that the proletariat could hold power in a predominantly peasant country like Russia.

PROGRESS AIDED BY ADVERTISING

(Continued from Page 1)

adopting and changing the habits and modes of life, affecting what we eat, what we wear, and the work and play of the whole Nation. Formerly it was an axiom that competition was the life of trade. Under the methods of the present day it would seem to be more appropriate to say that advertising is the life of trade.

Permanent Basis in Truth

"There can be no permanent basis for advertising except a representation of the exact truth. Whenever deception, falsehood and fraud creep in they undermine the whole structure. They damage the whole art. The efforts of the Government to secure correct labels, fair trade practices and equal opportunity for all our inhabitants is fundamentally an effort to get the truth into business."

"The Government can do much in this direction by setting up correct standards, but an independent and sovereign state, held in common by the language, and to a certain extent the religion, because as to all the rest, 100 years of foreign rule and oppression had been at work on the people's original character, and the consequences of this Babylonian captivity be eliminated at one blow. Suffice it to remember the different policies which Germans, Austrians and Russians respectively adopted toward the Polish populations which had become subject to them in order to have an idea of the vast difference in character, education and mentality existing, for instance, between a Russian Pole and a German Pole."

"My conception of what advertising agencies want is a business world in which the standards are so high that it will only be necessary for them to tell the truth about it. It will never be possible to create a permanent desire for things which do not have a permanent worth. It is my belief that more and more the trade of our country is conforming to these principles."

Warrant for Faith in Nation

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ANSONIA HAND

FASCISM BEGINS
ITS FIFTH YEAR

(Continued from Page 1)

bers 1,000,000 regularly registered members, to the strengthening of its position in the various provinces and to the elimination of eventual internal troubles. Fascism is pre-occupying the chiefs.

Fascist State Complete

Secondly, Fascism has succeeded in gaining possession of all, or of nearly all, the Nation. With the creation of the Corporate State, with the formation of the 13 confederations or syndicates, which comprise nearly all the workers of Italy, both manual and intellectual, with the abolition of the elective system in the communes and the substitution of mayors by "podestà," appointed by the central Government, with the reform of the bureaucracy, now fully effected, which places in the hands of the Fascists the entire organization of the state, it may be said that the formation of the Fascist state has been completely accomplished. At the present time Fascism is no longer a political party, relying on the number of its adherents; it has identified itself with the Italian state in such a manner that those not belonging to the movement may regard themselves as excluded from many advantages which should be the prerogatives of all citizens alike. Fascism has completely succeeded in creating a new class which has replaced the one holding power for the last 50 years in Italy.

Addressing the people of Perugia recently, Signor Mussolini said: "There is no exaggeration in saying that today a whole Italian people marches under our standards, from the little 'ballilla,' in whom we see great hopes for the future, a new dawn illuminating the world, to the advance guards, a connecting link between boyhood and youth, to the legionaries who are the nation's greatest reserve of warlike energies, to the members of syndicates who repudiate all destructive forces, all elements of social disorder in the hierarchy of the state, of the communes or of public administration. It is a very great power which cannot be accused of being tyrannical, for no tyranny can exist when 1,000,000 men are registered in one party, 3,000,000 in the various other organizations, and 20,000,000 citizens are controlled by the state and recognize that they are guaranteed and protected by the state."

The Future of Fascism

The figures given by Signor Mussolini prove that one half of the whole population of Italy follows the Fascist régime. But the darkest point in the future of Fascism is this: what would happen should the Duce, the center of Fascism, suddenly disappear from the scene of this world? Several attempts against him have been made, all unsuccessfully, but should he fall the victim of an anarchist, would Fascism end with him? Although it would be impossible to answer this question with any degree of certainty today, the fact cannot be denied that there exists in Italy a very numerous and powerful class of persons—the new class mentioned—who would take the place of the Duce. It would be that the present state of things founded by Fascism should remain unchanged, and that they might continue to retain the power placed in their hands by Mussolini even if Mussolini himself were to disappear. There are 15 legions of the Fascist Militia, totaling about 300,000 men, ready to defend the Fascist Revolution with their lives. Although it is not improbable that a change will take place in the policy of the country (and it would be impossible to say at the present juncture in what sense), it would be absurd to believe that Fascism would cease to exist with the disappearance of its leader and founder.

A third most important result achieved in this fourth year of Fascist life is constituted by the fact that Mussolini has succeeded in founding a new Fascist movement, the soul of his numerous followers, namely the absolute necessity for territorial expansion. This expansion is recognized as a question of vital necessity for Italy, which can no longer contain in its small territory its present population, increasing at the rate of about 500,000 a year, and which is in urgent need of new outlets.

Problem of Expansion

Where and how this expansion will be effected remains a mystery, and these imperialistic ideas of Fascism have been a cause of serious alarm in many countries, who feared, and still fear, some warlike acts on the part of Italy. On the other hand, we are assured that Italy has peaceful intentions and does not intend to attack anyone; but it is necessary, they say here, that other peoples recognize the rights of the country, which is in need of raw materials for its industries and territory for its sons. This subject of Italian expansion is dealt with almost daily in the Fascist press, and everybody alludes to it as something destined to materialize in the near future.

Fascism thus enters on the fifth year of its existence with better prospects than those which heralded its preceding years. This Government experiment is the object of much study in all countries, and although no one would certainly like to see Fascist methods introduced in his country, it cannot be denied that the results taken as a whole in Italy have been highly satisfactory. The parliamentary system was regarded as one of the greatest evils from which Italy suffered, and none of the many democratic governments who succeeded each other in power after the war proved capable of solving any of those urgent and important problems on which the security, the fortunes and the progress of the country depended. Not even now is it possible to know what the Italian people in their hearts think of the Government which has held sway over them for the last four years, because the elements for sound public opinion are lacking; but certainly, if we are to judge by what we see, sufficient tranquillity reigns throughout the country, and general confidence is felt in Mussolini.

No statesman has ever succeeded in gaining more widespread ap-

proval, and many have not hesitated to put aside their political ideals, knowing that at the head of the Government there is a man in whom they can implicitly trust. He has caused the Nation to progress and has brought it to a height which gives it a prestige hitherto undreamt of. When a nation is going through a difficult period, when its future and very existence are in jeopardy, many sacrifices are rendered necessary; and many doubtless held this fact in mind when they voluntarily handed over to the Duce their political liberties. On several occasions Mussolini has said that he considers the whole nation mobilized for the fulfillment of the great enterprise which he has commenced, and which aims at rendering Italy morally and materially great. Much progress has already been achieved, but much still remains to be done, and only when the goal is reached will it be possible to express a definite judgment on Fascism and its work.



LINDA and Margaret sat on the bottom step of the porch and examined the nuts they had been gathering.

"I think that acorns are too cute and pretty for anything," said Linda, turning one over in her hand.

"They do make the dearest cups for our dolls," said Margaret. "Let's throw away the nuts and use the caps for dishes."

"Yes, let's," agreed Linda. "They aren't good for anything."

They worked quietly for a while. When they had a pile together, Linda said:

"That suited Margaret exactly, and they had a great time."

"Here comes Auntie May," exclaimed Linda suddenly. "Hello, Auntie, watch me roll this nut."

"Do tell us about it," said the little girls in one breath.

"Come, gather up your nuts, and we will try and find our acorn friend," suggested Auntie May.

Up sprang Linda and Margaret and in no time at all they had found those nuts.

"We're ready, Auntie," they shouted, skipping up the walk.

They followed the path around the house, through the flower garden, and across the road where a patch of woods soon came into view.

"It's somebody who lives in the woods," said Linda. "Do squirrels eat nuts, Auntie?"

"Yes, but not acorns, dear. Now, girls, don't make too much noise in these crackly leaves. We are going to hunt for Sammie Woodpecker."

"Tell us about him, please do. How will we know him?" asked Linda.

"He's a tiny little fellow, greenish in color, and he has funny tail feathers, stiff and spiny, to help him in climbing trees," explained Auntie May. "He drills into the bark of trees and eats the worms and grubs. Indeed, he saves many trees from these pests, and we always welcome him in our garden. Now listen quietly. Put your ear against this tree trunk."

Linda and Margaret were greatly excited.

"Do believe I hear someone pecking," Linda whispered.

"And if you girls will look far up in that tree, you will see Sammie at work," said Auntie May. "Now Sammie likes his dessert once in a while, and that's where the acorns come in."

"Really!" exclaimed Linda. "Oh, I should love to treat Sammie to acorns, since he does so much for the trees."

"Then we will take some acorns on various trees like this," Auntie May fastened an acorn on the bark with a tiny tack she had brought along. "You see, Sammie will balance himself on the tree with the aid of those stiff tail feathers and peck away at the acorn in great glee."

"Hurrah!" shouted Linda. "I'm so glad we didn't lose any, for now we can help a lot of Sammies to have desserts all the time."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Descendants of Crusaders
Inhabit Caucasus Mountains

Mountaineers, Though Peaceable and Courteous, Still Wear Chain Armor, Carry a Straight Sword, and Embroider Crosses on Cloak

MOSCOW (Special Correspondence)

A descendant of the Crusaders, in the full panoply of medieval chain-mail armor, is one of the sights that may reward the infrequent foreign traveler on the Georgian military road, which runs directly across the main Caucasus range from Vladikavkaz to Tiflis and traverses some of the most magnificent mountain scenery in the world.

Miss Anna J. Haines, of Moorestown, N. J., who is giving instruction to student Russian nurses in Moscow, recently encountered one of these picturesque survivors of the Middle Ages in the course of a walking trip over the highest part of the road. Two or three crosses were embroidered on his cloak; and he carried a straight sword and a small round shield, besides wearing several pieces of armor about his body. Despite his martial appearance, the Crusader, who was dark in hair and eyes, but much lighter in skin than the ordinary Caucasian tribesman, proved very affable and courteous, and willingly posed for a picture.

Descendants of Crusaders

These mountaineers, with their crosses and chain-mail armor, are believed to be descendants of the Crusaders who captured Constantinople early in the thirteenth century. Pockets in the remote recesses of the lofty Caucasus mountains, the Hev-Souri, as these Crusaders' descendants are called, have led an unchanged primitive life from generation to generation, handing down their chain-mail armor from father to son long after it has gone out of use in other parts of the world.

The Hev-Souri are a dwindling race; and it is feared that they will altogether disappear before many more generations have passed. They are concentrated in two settlements, one on the northern and the other on the southern slope of the Caucasus range. The Hev-Souri of the north display a truculent character and do not invite friendly overtures. Their kinsmen to the south, however, are peaceable; and Russian tourists who

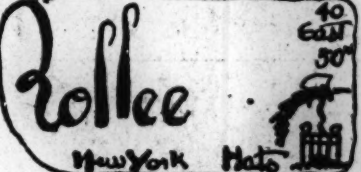
wish to brave a steep mountain climb occasionally pay a visit.

Woman's Subordination

Miss Haines, who walked over the road for about 100 miles, had no unpleasant experiences to report, outside of the inevitable discomforts of sleeping in peasants' huts along the road. There are a few rather primitive inns in Kazbeg, the town which lies near the giant peak of that name; and Passanaur, much farther to the south, is also something of a summer resort. But between these two places there are only little villages, where the peasant mountaineers eke out a bare living by pasturing sheep and raising the scanty crops which the country permits.

In one of the huts where she stopped on the night Miss Haines witnessed an amusing example of the traditional subordination of women to men in the Caucasus Mountains. The inmates of the hut were a 12-year old boy named Peter, his two sisters, both young women, and an old grandmother. To every question as to terms of accommodation the sisters referred the traveler to Peter, who carried off his rôle as "hozyain," or master of the house, with great seriousness, made all the arrangements about room and food and payment, and finally woke the guests for an early start on their next day's walk.

Popular Subject—Lest anyone think the late war has been without its Boswell, the fact is offered that no fewer than 11,000 volumes on the subject have been placed in a special museum in Paris.



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NEW YORK CITY
Near Grand Conc.
Also 1619 Broadway, Brooklyn

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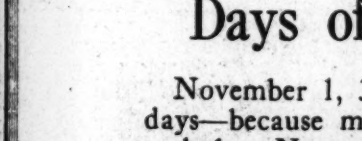
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NEW YORK, N. Y.

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Court will be called upon to render a decision as to legality of Proposition No. 4 (the wet referendum) at this stage.

"Belief is general among the drys that the proposition will be overwhelmingly defeated and that it is much better to have it disposed of by popular vote than by court action. The Attorney-General stated: 'I will file no application for a writ of mandamus against Mr. Becker. If it is impossible for him to proceed under my opinion, then I am perfectly willing to let the proposal go to a vote.'"

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 28 (Special)

In a striking pronouncement favoring prohibition, the board of directors of the Denver Chamber of Commerce has unanimously adopted a resolution recommending defeat of the state-wide wet referendum at the polls Nov. 2. The resolution said in part:

"Let's roll them down the walk and see who can roll one the farthest."

That suited Margaret exactly, and they had a great time.

"Here comes Auntie May," exclaimed Linda suddenly. "Hello, Auntie, watch me roll this nut."

"Do tell us about it," said the little girls in one breath.

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"Hurrah!" shouted Linda. "I'm so glad we didn't lose any, for now we can help a lot of Sammies to have desserts all the time."



I found a strange looking fellow prowling about the house this afternoon and I made a big racket and demanded to know what he was after~

But fiddlesticks, I soon discovered that it was only the Boss dressed up in a lot of funny looking clothes!

He's getting ready for a costume party at Joans house next Saturday and I heard him talking to his mother about it

Yes, and I heard my name mentioned several times, so I suppose I'm invited, too~

But my goodness, I can't imagine what kind of a costume they'll expect me to wear!

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STABLE FRANC IS
FORESEEN IN 1927

Dwight W. Morrow Expects France and Italy to Go on Gold Basis

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—By the end of 1927 France may be out of the shifting sands of the fluctuating franc, if the Nation follows the lead of Germany and Belgium in placing its currency on a gold basis. It was predicted in an address here by Dwight W. Morrow, member of J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York.

Mr. Morrow said he thought one might look with confidence to France on a gold basis in 1927. He made another specific prediction, commenting that it was said with hesitancy, and this was that people of Europe are quite ready to face a temporary deflation of the currency to get rid of "the nightmare of fluctuating money."

This internationally known banker expressed a belief that influence of whims and shifting tides of politics are passing in consideration of financial programs of nations of Europe, and said that he thinks "Europe is nearing the end of it."

Spoke at Industrial Conference

Mr. Morrow was outlining the outlook for finance in 1927 at the third public conference on education and industry held at the University of Chicago under auspices of the university and of the Institute of American Meat Packers in co-operation with the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Commercial Club of Chicago, and the Industrial Club of Chicago. He was introduced by Vice-President Dawes.

Fred W. Sargent of Chicago, president of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, with 100,000 miles of trackage, said: "I am satisfied that if any inland waterway could be made to pay its own way and afford substantial value to the general industrial structure, it would not be because of numerous docks, elevators and other accessories scattered along the course of the canal in an effort to attract business away from the railroads."

"It could only succeed if located between great terminals and then in such a manner as to attract large volumes of traffic previously concentrated by the railroads in large warehouses and terminal facilities."

Lake Michigan to the Gulf

"If there is any inland waterway that promises any measure of success along these lines it is to be found in the route from the foot of Lake Michigan to St. Louis and the Gulf, and possibly in the route from the twin cities to the gulf, although in the latter case the probability of long periods of inactivity due to freezing of the river in the winter months presents a somewhat serious obstacle."

The United States needs "a national transportation policy based on sound economic principles," Mr. Sargent continued. "Such a policy will tend to cause all traffic to move by motor vehicle, by water, by rail or jointly by more than one of these means according to the way in which it can be handled at the least cost in proportion to the quality of the service."

A direct ocean route from the interior territory of the central West to transatlantic markets would stimulate industrial and agricultural growth with resulting benefits to all classes of business, including that of railroad transportation in the region thus benefited, Mr. Sargent declared.

LEVEE SURVEY URGED

BELOW BEE RIVER DAM

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—A resolution adopted by the Imperial Valley Irrigation organization after the

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"It could only succeed if located between great terminals and then in such a manner as to attract large volumes of traffic previously concentrated by the railroads in large warehouses and terminal facilities."

Lake Michigan to the Gulf

"If there is any inland waterway that promises any measure of success along these lines it is to be found in the route from the foot of Lake Michigan to St. Louis and the Gulf, and possibly in the route from the twin cities to the gulf, although in the latter case the probability of long periods of inactivity due to freezing of the river in the winter months presents a somewhat serious obstacle."

The United States needs "a national transportation policy based on sound economic principles," Mr. Sargent continued. "Such a policy will tend to cause all traffic to move by motor vehicle, by water, by rail or jointly by more than one of these means according to the way in which it can be handled at the least cost in proportion to the quality of the service."

A direct ocean route from the interior territory of the central West to transatlantic markets would stimulate industrial and agricultural growth with resulting benefits to all classes of business, including that of railroad transportation in the region thus benefited, Mr. Sargent declared.

LEVEE SURVEY URGED

BELOW BEE RIVER DAM

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—A resolution adopted by the Imperial Valley Irrigation organization after the

EDUCATIONISTS
ATTEND SCHOOL

Course Held at University of Leeds, Subject Being "Administration"

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—The vacation courses arranged by education authorities for their teachers have long been a familiar feature of the education system. This year, however, a new departure has been made by the holding of a vacation course for members and officials of the authorities themselves—the subject of study being "Educational Administration."

The course was held at the University of Leeds, and the members of the course lived in one of the halls of residence of the university (Devonshire Hall) during the period of the course. The purpose of the course was an endeavor to meet the needs of those who are engaged in administrative work under local education authorities, and of those who wish to gain a knowledge of such work. The lectures were held each morning and evening, with the exception of Saturday evening and Sunday, and each section of the subject was dealt with by an expert.

The subject of "The Development of Administration" was taken by Professor Strong of Leeds University. He traced the progress of administration from the time of Alfred the Great, and dealt with various great education acts of recent times. The powers and duties of local authorities were described by Mr. Abbott, director of education for Maidstone. The "Finance of Education" was thoroughly analyzed by Mr. Graham, director for Leeds. Other subjects included "School Examinations," "Fact in Administration," "Central Schools," "Playing Fields," and "Training Colleges," and these were treated by directors from various other places. An address of encouragement was given also by Dr. Ballie, the vice-chancellor of the university.

The social side was as valuable, in its way, as the lectures, and the success of the experiment was so marked that it is hoped to be only the first of a long series of similar courses. The benefits of such a series, it is felt, would be very great from the point of view of educational service to the country.

NEW YORK CITY

CLASSIQUE
SHOE SHOP

BENJ. GREENSPAN, Prop.

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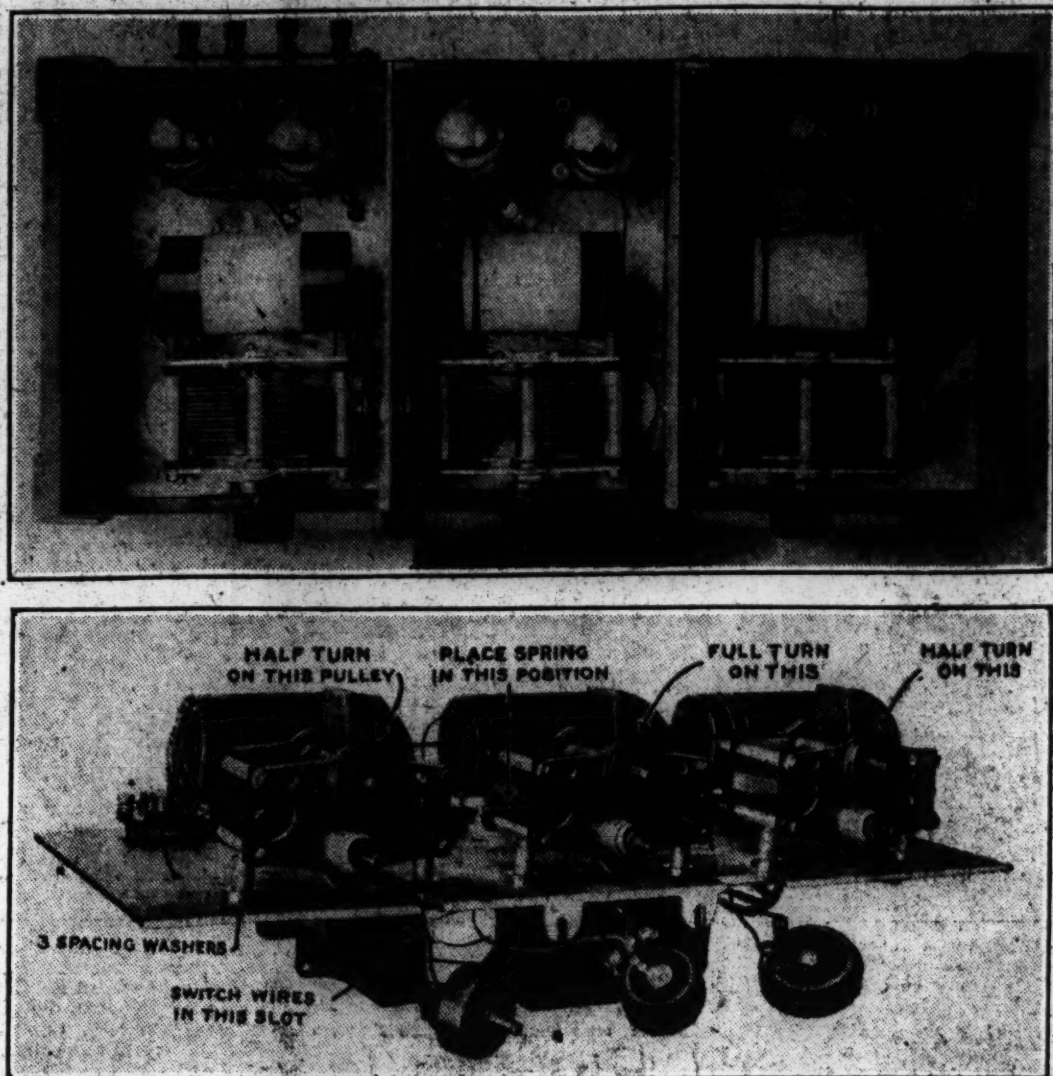
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RADIO

Before and After Shielding



The Marked Photograph Shows the Rugged Cast Aluminum Sub-Panel and Shield Combined, Which Acts as the Main Support for the Grimes Receiver. The Top View Photograph Shows This Base With the Other Shielding in Place. The Compactness and Simplicity of This Set Are Emphasized by These Pictures.

SHIELDING IS ALSO CABINET IN GRIMES SET

Design of Audio End of Set Involves Some Unusual Details

Coming to the second and last article on the new Grimes receiver we are particularly impressed with the shielding job offered. The shielding is so designed that it is not only a shield but also the cabinet, a special finish making the set very attractive. This shielding must have been an expensive thing to produce and no doubt accounts for the price of the complete kit being \$115. However, in radio as in all other things, one usually gets what one pays for.

All the parts used are quality products and the price for these separately is not any higher than any good kit. The combination of heavy cast shielding and cabinet is worth the extra charge and it has the added feature of simplifying the assembly. The assembly plans are a credit to the designer in themselves, let alone the circuit arrangement. With the cast shielding which includes sub-panel and front panel, all the necessary holes are present for mounting screws and leads. Every piece of apparatus has been fastened to it so that only one end of the wire need be connected. This obviates any possible mistakes in wiring. The leads are also colored which aid in the assembly.

A series of large photographs is included which, in a progressive fashion, show the assembly step by step. One of these is shown in the picture on this page showing how the instructions are printed right on the photographs used. In the previous article we discussed the R. F. end of the set. Today we will include Mr. Grimes' statement on shielding and audio design in the following paragraphs.

Shielding Design
Shielding has become more and more necessary as the efficiency of modern circuits has increased. The greater the amplification of a circuit, the more liable it is to pick up stray electrical fields from other parts of the circuit. These pick-ups are always detrimental and have been designed to prevent this action.

For shielding to be really effective, it should be 100 per cent. This is all of the R. F. stages should be protected on all sides with metal walls. Incidentally the radio should be shielded from the outside as well as the inside. This is done by the use of a metal shield which is placed between the two coils will prevent magnetic interference between them, but electric fields from the coils will be shielded from each other. All over, necessitating a rounded metal protection in every direction. Metal shielding has many advantages. It is a shield for the radio frequency circuits but 100 per cent shielding is also beneficial to high efficiency audio circuits. Without shielding the grid condenser and leak in the detector tube often pick up the 60 cycle induction from the electric light wires near the set.

Metal shielding is particularly desirable for the audio circuits of the Inverse Duplex. The left hand middle tuning condenser is connected to the grid circuits of the second and first audio stages respectively. These two tuning condensers hang as they are, on the grids of these two audio stages tend to act like two large plates of an audio condenser, feeding back audio energy from the second audio stage into the first audio stage. This causes a high-pitched whistle demanding a reduction in the audio amplification as the remedy, or an extended change in the circuit with the addition of a radio choke coil. Shielding, however, entirely separates these tuning condensers; so no audio feedback is possible and maximum gain can be obtained. This shielding also separates the operator from these condensers, overcoming any radio frequency body capacity that might be great by reducing any audio body capacity effect, especially if the operator rests his fingers against the metal panel when adjusting the tuning knob.

This shielding may be built up with aluminum, copper, or brass sheets or of aluminum tubing. The panel must be of metal or be shielded inside with metal if made of bakelite or other insulating material. The shielding should be at least one inch away from all sides of the tuning coils. This will insure low loss and sharp tuning. Placing the shielding nearer than this causes it to act like short-circuited turns on the tuning coils, giving high loss and broad tuning.

In this stage battery model the UX201A tubes are used in the R. F. stages. These are the standard tubes for ordinary amplifying conditions. The new UX201A is used in the detector stage.

Audio Characteristics
The audio circuit is quite as startling in its way as the radio circuit just described. Hundreds of exhaustive tests were conducted to determine the best possible audio circuit. It was decided that 3 audio stages were necessary if real volume was to be obtained without forcing the detector to its overload point. By employing 3 audio stages, the detector is never called upon to deliver more signal strength than it should. Three audio stages, however, are very difficult to design so that good quality results.

with transformer coupling has been the tendency of successive audio transformers to howl at their amplification peaks. With two transformer stages are separated by a resistance stage, this trouble is entirely overcome. By employing a high grade audio transformer in the last stage, good volume is obtained without the characteristic choking of a third stage resistance coupling between satisfactory volume has been obtained. Another good high grade audio transformer in the first stage completes the picture and gives one of the most remarkable audio circuits yet devised from the viewpoint of volume, clearness, quality and freedom from battery whistles.

A very important point must be considered in connection with the selecting of audio transformers for best quality in this circuit. It will be noticed that the grid by-pass condenser, necessary to pass the radio-frequency currents to filament around the audio circuits, are located across the secondary circuits of the audio transformer and resistance stage. These small condensers have little or no effect on the audio currents of normal frequencies, but they tend to short-circuit the highest audio pitches which are present when reproducing the letters "S," "T," "C," and other similar consonants. The correct reproduction of such sounds greatly adds to the "clearness" of a set when these sounds are absent, the receiver is said to sound nasal or hollow. But these condensers must be there to by-pass the radio currents. The remedy is simple.

The audio transformer must be so designed as to exaggerate these high pitches so that the addition of the necessary radio by-pass condenser will just overcome the exaggeration, producing equal amplification of all tones. A curve showing this characteristic was obtained from a transformer made by the Samson Electric Company.

The last or third audio stage should employ a high grade radio audio transformer. This transformer should be a 6-1 ratio in order to obtain the maximum audio amplification consistent with good quality. Incidentally the growing tendency to use a UX171 power tube in the last stage reduces the audio amplification because of the low amplifying power of the UX171 tube. This "Mu" of the UX171 is only 3 as compared with 8 in the UX201A. This decrease in voltage amplification in the new power tube is made up by the 6-1 ratio audio transformer.

We tested this set receiver one night recently and the results were very gratifying. A number of distant stations were brought in with plenty of volume. While the set is arranged for single control, a fine adjustment may be obtained by operating the three dial separately, which proved particularly useful in separating distant stations which were prone to heterodyne each other. The tone quality was very good. The efficiency of the set on the short as well as long waves checked up with the choice coil and by-pass design mentioned in the first article. All in all the set is one of the best radio-cast receivers we have ever felt a long time.

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 15

Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, OCT. 29

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

NEW YORK, N. Y. (484 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8:00 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 9:00 p. m.—Dinner concert. 9:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 10:00 p. m.—Dinner concert. 10:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 11:00 p. m.—Dinner concert. 11:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 12:00 p. m.—Dinner concert. 12:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 1:00 p. m.—Dinner concert. 1:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 2:00 p. m.—Dinner concert. 2:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 3:00 p. m.—Dinner concert. 3:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 4:00 p. m.—Dinner concert. 4:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 5:00 p. m.—Dinner concert. 5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6:00 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:00 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8:00 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 9:00 p. m.—Dinner concert. 9:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 10:00 p. m.—Dinner concert. 10:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 11:00 p. m.—Dinner concert. 11:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 12:00 p. m.—Dinner concert. 12:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 1:00 p. m.—Dinner concert. 1:30 p. 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Architecture—Musical Events

Harwood House, Annapolis

Annapolis, Md.

Special Correspondence

THE signal service to art and history which has been rendered in New England of recent years by the preservation of some of the finest homes of the Colonies and the early Republic has, up to the present time, been sadly neglected in the South. It is doubly unfortunate because the southern tradition in Georgian architecture is unique in its sumptuous design and its richness of decoration. To look at single rooms, as one can do in the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum, is not enough; for adequate appreciation these rooms must be seen in their homes, among southern gardens and under the skies of the South.

Such a museum will soon be open to the public in Annapolis, Md., a town which perhaps more than any other in America has retained its eighteenth century atmosphere until this day. The so-called Harwood house, which is the distinguished companion of a dozen proud houses known well to architects and lovers of America's Colonial past—among them the Case, Brice, Carroll, Pinkney, Carvel and Rideout houses and Whitehall—was recently bought by St. John's College of Annapolis. According to the announcement of the board of visitors and governors, it will be furnished as far as possible to duplicate the interior of 1774, and will be kept as a museum available to the general public as well as to the faculty and students of the college, especially those in the departments of American history and the fine arts.

Always a Home

The visitor to Annapolis will find other houses more impressive than the Harwood house; the Brice mansion, with its stately high walls, is a giant in comparison; and the Chase house, across the street, is much more ornate and pretentious. But both lack the quiet dignity and restraint of the quiet Harwood. For people have always found the Harwood house a home, from the day in 1774 when an obscure Mr. Buckland put the finishing touches on it for Matthias Hammond.

Legend has it that the plan of the house was determined after an argument between Mr. Hammond and his friend, Edward Lloyd, who lived in the Samuel Chase house across the street. Mr. Lloyd felt that the new building would cut off his much-prized view toward the Severn River and Chesapeake Bay, and offered to pay the additional expense of wings provided that Mr. Hammond would agree to build only two stories. This accounts for the wings, the right of which was originally used for servants' quarters and kitchen, the left for Mr. Hammond's offices. Mr. Hammond, by the way, was an ancestor of John Hay, Secretary of State, and one of the trustees of St. John's College was prominent in securing the house for its use.

Many other stories cling to the old estate, and dim ghosts of the past, according to legend, still walk in its boxwood gardens on Indian-summer nights. It seems that Hammond was engaged to a Philadelphia girl, and built the house for her; but he fell so deeply in love with the house that she became jealous and jilted him. "In the opinion of many," says a local chronicler, "she thereby tossed away a chance to become mistress of the fairest house in America."

Studied by Architects
The present name was given the house by William Harwood, who lived there in Civil War days. According to tradition, he was still walking in its boxwood gardens on Indian-summer nights. It seems that Hammond was engaged to a Philadelphia girl, and built the house for her; but he fell so deeply in love with the house that she became jealous and jilted him. "In the opinion of many," says a local chronicler, "she thereby tossed away a chance to become mistress of the fairest house in America."

Architects have often made drawings of the house, especially of the ornate central doorway and the elaborate moldings of the ballroom. Yet, beautiful as these details are, they do not give a fair idea of the house, which is among the most restrained of the eighteenth century Colonial mansions. Save for the doorway and the two windows above the facade is quite lacking in elaboration, relying for its effect upon the

excellence of its proportions and its exquisite craftsmanship. The brickwork is unusually attractive; the salmon-colored bricks are of delightful texture, and are competently laid in Flemish bond.

The windows, with the small upper sashes, are well set in from the walls, thus accentuating a reserve in contrast to the assertiveness of the Chase house. The architectural gems of the exterior are the doorway and the two windows above. The focal mastercraftsmen who carved in wood those festoons of roses and those acanthus leaves, doubtless made liberal use of the drawings in Swan's "British Architect," as did their contemporaries; but few examples in all Georgian architecture surpass these in robust and sober naturalism, and a vitality which recalls that of the early Renaissance. Even where the conventional egg-and-dart and bead-and-reel borders are used, they are cut in capital letters, and if they lack delicacy they have uncommon sap and savour. The two windows above repeat the motives of the doorway with irreproachable taste, and at the same time vary in shape and proportions so as to relieve the facade of monotony.

The Simple Interior

When one turns the massive iron key in the old brass lock and enters the house, the first feeling is one of disappointment. There is just a box of a hall, quite lacking the Palladian magnificence of the Chase house; the cornice moldings are bare of ornament, except for small acanthus-leaf consoles with rosettes between; the heavy lintels are unrelieved by decoration, and five plain doors lead to the rooms on either side and the ballroom at the rear. The side rooms are likewise small, with heavy wooden mantels, plain ceilings and shutters, and, in one case, a delicate ceiling molding of Lesbian leaf, tongue and dentils. In the other a heavy, unadorned cornice.

The stairs lead off the second room to the right, and with their plain balusters, are in keeping with the general simplicity of the house.

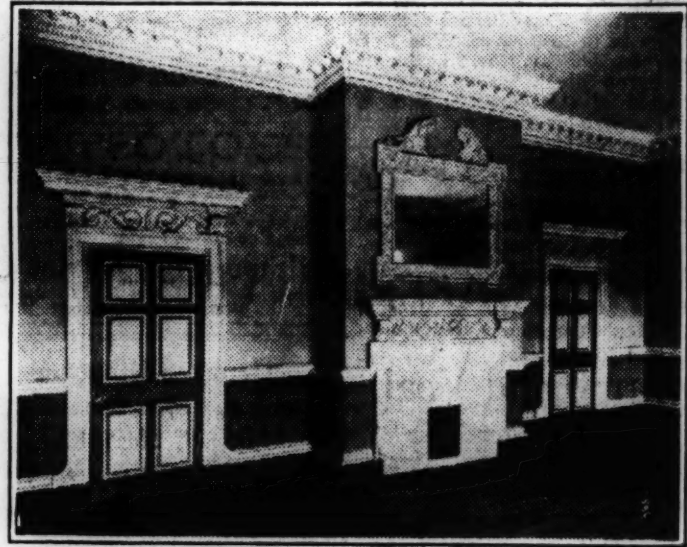
At the landing there is a lovely fan-top window. Beside the stairs in the

robust scrolls with dragons' heads are the chief motives of the mantel, framed by borders of tongue, fret, Lesbian leaf and less conventional flower and leaf designs, and consoles of acanthus facing. The baseboard, and wainscoting moldings are of stout ropl, egg-and-dart and bead-and-reel patterns, with daisies to add variety. The same multiplication of patterns serves for the door cornices, and the shutters are decorated with clusters of leaves. The decoration of the room above is similar in type, though somewhat more restrained. The top wall molding is especially lovely, beaded shafts alternating with vases in the Adam style. Here, as elsewhere, the carvers cut their designs as if under the urge of spring, liking fat buds and florid leaves.

"Show me a better home if you can!" one can imagine Matthias Hammond exclaiming proudly to Backland when the house stood ready—little knowing what a Philadelphia girl would say. One can picture him walking from his ballroom down the steps to his boxwood garden, and surveying with ill-concealed satisfaction the rear elevation of his home. In some respects it surpasses the facade. The doorway, flanked by four high pilasters, is perfect in its proportions; an aureole window in the gable is as charming as its twin on the other side. And the outlook, lovely today, was even lovelier then, when the gardens stretched nearly to the harbor. It is small wonder that Matthias Hammond fell in love with this house.

At a dramatic auction sale following the passing of Miss Hester Ann Harwood, the house was stripped of its ancient furnishings, including Chippendale chairs, highboys and sideboard, family portraits by Peale, and rare old silver. These were bought by dealers and connoisseurs all over the country. It is expected that many of the old pieces will be secured again to grace their former home, and that others, in keeping with the house, will complete its refurnishing. Renovated to look as it did in Matthias' time, it will continue to give delight to those who care for America's Colonial heritage.

WALTER H. AGARD.



BALLROOM OF THE HARWOOD HOUSE

buttery, and beyond a double door leads through a cool, narrow, paved hallway to the old wine cellar and to the kitchen and servants' quarters in the semicircular wings.

Upstairs the same plan is followed, and the same severity prevails. There are only two rooms where the sumptuous southern manner asserts itself: the ballroom on the first floor, and the great guest chamber above it. Here the craftsmen were given a free hand, and one would judge, a full purse. Even the ballroom is not large in dimensions, being only about 27 by 20 feet; but door panels and window shutters, mantel, mirror and moldings have all been given the most elaborate ornamentation, which creates in the room an atmosphere of real magnificence.

Garlands of naturalistic roses and

"Damnation of Faust" Begins Paris Season

PARIS, Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The Paris music season opened on Oct. 2 with the performance in its entirety of "The Damnation of Faust," by Hector Berlioz. This was presented by the Association des Concerts Pasdeloup, soloists and the Mixed Choir of Paris under the direction of M. Rhené-Baton, the Théâtre Mogador. Marguerite was sung by Mme. Jeanne Montjoye; Faust by M. Gabriel Paulet; Mephistopheles by Dupré of the

Mephistopheles by Dupré of the

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

PLAYHOUSE 48 St., E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30

GLOBE Theatre, B'way at 40 St. Eves. 8:30

44th ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30

49th ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30

CASINO THEATRE, 39 St. & B'way. Eves. 8:30

VAGABOND KING

RITZ THEATRE, 48 St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30

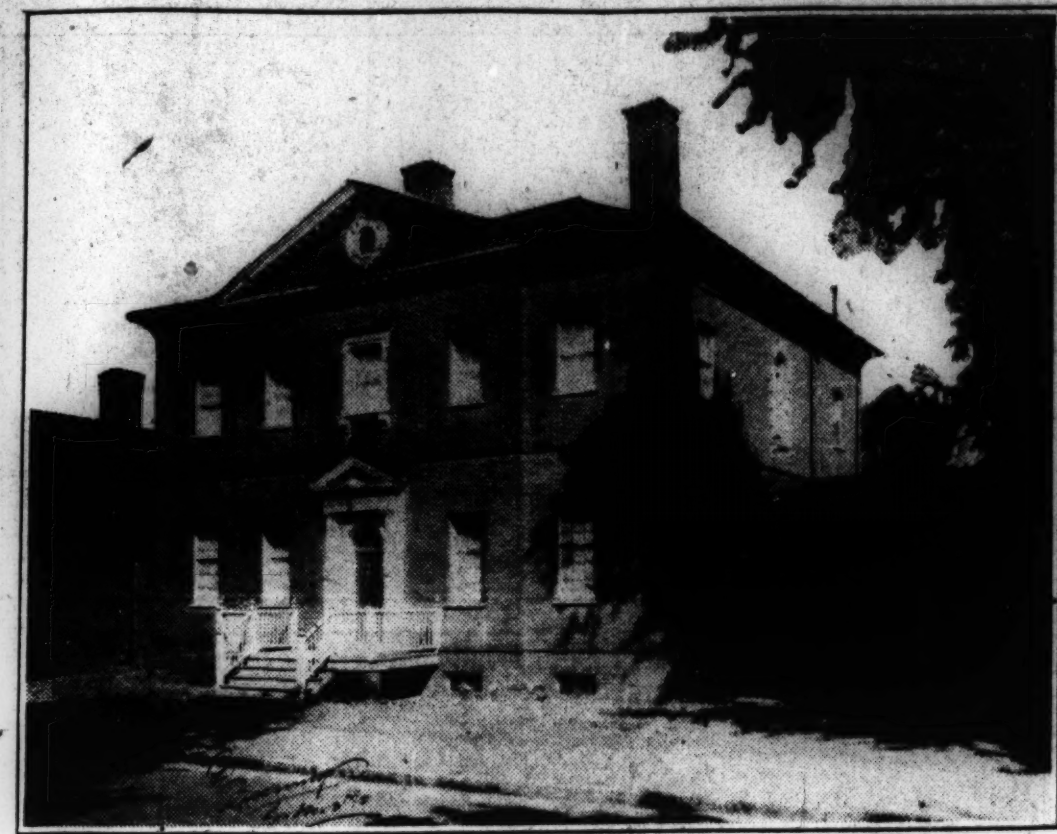
THE STUDENT PRINCE

PLYMOUTH Pop. Mats. Wed. Sat. Eves. 8:30

THE BUTTER and EGG MAN

To Our Readers

Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.



HARWOOD HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

House Proper is Shown Above. Wings Were Built on Each Side as Service Quarters, Keeping the Central Structure Down to a Two-Story Height That Would Not Obstruct a Neighbor's View.

Opéra-Comique and Brander by Dupuy-Dupré.

By many "The Damnation of Faust" is considered the chef-d'œuvre of Berlioz, and not only the most characteristic work of the composer, but also of the musical Romanticism of France. When Berlioz first gave this work at the Opéra-Comique in 1846 it had a very indifferent reception by the small audience. After all these years, a packed house of enthusiasts greeted the performance with fervent appreciation of a glorious work. The well-known March for orchestra in the first part had to be repeated. M. Rhené-Baton read the score with keen insight into its orchestral beauties. A fine ensemble was obtained.

The first symphonic concert of the season was given by the Concerts Lamoureux under the direction of M. Paul Paray, with a conventional and not very heavy program. Lack of sufficient rehearsal is obvious in many of the Paris orchestras. As the season progresses, even with the few rehearsals possible under present conditions, the performances become smoother, and new works always benefit by repetitions. At the Salle Gaveau L'Opéra Russe de Paris gave "Prince Igor" by Borodin, in concert form. This company was formed to present Russian operas in this manner until they can afford a stage production, which is their ultimate goal. M. Slaviansky, the D'Agreffe conducted the entire score without notes. The choruses were sung by the Chœur de l'Opéra Russe de Paris. The orchestra was composed of artists from the Concerts Pasdeloup. Mme. Nina Kozlovitch sang the part of Yaroslava, the wife of Prince Igor. Her voice is one of those rare soprano voices which leave the impression of complete emancipation from any sense of limitation of range, quality or loveliness of tone. At the end of the long concert the voice retained the delightful freshness of the first notes.

M. Brannoff sang Prince Igor with fine feeling for the part and an excellent voice, but the vocal honors must go to the two bass voices, M. Sibirakoff, singing the part of Prince Vladimir Galitzky, brother of the Princess Yaroslavitch, and M. Joukovitch, in the rôle of Koutchak Khan des Polovtsi. All the smaller parts were excellently sung. The attacks of the chorus and the splendid effects show conscientious preparation. The Russian company was to present next week for the first time in Paris Rimsky-Korsakov's "Sadko."

The first piano recital this fall

was given by Mieczyslaw Munz on Oct. 8. The program opened with the Fantaisie Op. 17 of Schumann.

M. Munz at once established himself as a singer, sincere, refined, and sensitive to the finer beauties of Schumann. The second group, was modern Russian, including "Trois Contes de Pée" (Fairy Tales), by Medtner; Minuet (first hearing) by Labinsky; two unhectored Preludes and two Etudes by Rachmaninoff. A group of Chopin played the very beautifully played program.

Cleveland Orchestra in Season's First Concert

CLEVELAND, Oct. 22 (Special Correspondence)—The music season had its formal opening Thursday evening and Friday afternoon in the first pair of concerts by the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Nikolai Sokoloff.

All seats for the evening concert were sold. At the matinee performance, a certain proportion of empty seats testified that this is still a city without large suburban population, its audience from a distance not yet developed. Nikolai Sokoloff, conductor for the ninth season, that is, during the existence of the orchestra, was greeted with sincere and prolonged applause on the part of the audience, and a fanfare of instruments on the part of the orchestra. Never has the opening concert shown more plainly that Cleveland loves its orchestra and is immensely proud of its gifted conductor.

Sokoloff chose for his important number Brahms' C Minor Symphony, and gave it a reading of authority, vigor and sustained inspiration. Intellectually conscientious, Mr. Sokoloff faithfully elaborates the details in the massive phrases of its first movement. The lyric Andante brought greater abandon, its graceful melody

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Los Angeles Opera Season

Los Angeles, Oct. 19

Special Correspondence

THE third annual season of opera in Los Angeles closed

Oct. 18, with an excellent performance of "Die Walküre." The

second week passed off as brilliantly as the first. Mr. Hill, president of

the Opera Association, announced there would be no deficit this year.

Now after 11 standard works in 14 days, there is a specific impression of a high standard of musical excellence. In America we expect

the principals to be of very fine caliber. That Los Angeles acquired

such principals, then, is taken for granted, but that such really fine

singers for the lesser roles have been forthcoming and that there are

150 young citizens with civic interest and love for the thing itself, with no thought of remuneration—these are the outstanding features of the enterprise.

Mr. Hageman, the general musical director, and conductor of most of the performances, displayed his fine musicianship at every turn, and Giacomo Spadoni, who prepared the chorus, well deserved his frequent calls before the curtain.

A spectacular presentation of "Aida" was given Saturday night. The second scene of Act Two was a picture of great splendor. The cast included Rosa Raisa as Aida, Kathryn Meisle as Amneris, Arnold Lindi as Rhamdases, Giacomo Rimini as Amonraso and Cotrecchi, Lazari, Oliviero and Patricia Robazza in the lesser parts. "Madam Butterfly" was given on Thursday. Mrs. Raisa and Meisle appeared to considerable advantage as Butterfly and Suzuki. Paul Althouse appeared well as Pinkerton; Bofelli's fine voice was given an opportunity in the music of Sharpless and the other parts were well chosen.

"La Traviata" Monday evening Claudia Musio sang Violetta in "La Traviata." Antonio Cortis took Germont's rôle while Richard Bonelli had the part of Germont Senior. Patricia Robazza appeared as Flora. Mme. Musio has an exquisite pianissimo that carries in an effortless way to the farthest seat. Cognizant of this, the singer seemed to build entirely around it, so much so, that she dulled what would have been a very effective and beautiful last act by offering too freely, from the very beginning, what should have been saved for its greatest effect when the time came. Also, still counting on her carrying quality, she made use of the trick of singing much of the time with her back to the audience. Done once or twice, it might have been taken at full value, but persevered in as it was, it became annoying. Mrs. Musio's voice is very beautiful, whatever artifices she may use to display it. Merola conducted with his usual feeling and elasticity.

"Il Barbiere di Siviglia," given Tuesday night, was a relief after a long period of tragic last acts. It was uniformly gay and light. Giacomo Rimini, was the Figaro. His singing was better married by antics and while he was full of the joy of living, he did not become rowdy. Tito

Schipa as Almaviva suited himself to his part admirably. Of course Trevisan was selected for Dr. Bartolo, and Lazari for Basilio. Luella Mellius sang Rosina with that lovely purity of tone that resulted in the music lesson in Act Two include the "To son Titania" from "Mignon," "Annie Laurie," "The Last Rose of Summer" and numberless bows that stopped the progress of the performance for quite a while. Mme. Mellius cannot truthfully be called an actress but Elinor Mario, who did the part of Bertha, can be relied upon to carry her personifications through with as much success as she does her singing. "Il Barbiere" was quite a treat.

"Faust" Not much can be said in favor of the performance of "Faust," given Saturday afternoon. For one thing, Patricia Robazza had to take the part of Marguerite on short notice. Paul Althouse was a disappointing Faust. His make-up and costumes were not flattering and his singing was not adapted to the French school of opera. Surely Mr. Althouse can do more for "Faust" than he did Saturday.

If Baklanoff had improved on the traditional conception of Mephisto, one would have nothing to say in disfavor of his theories, but it seemed as if the composer's intentions were flouted by the singer, who chose to portray the character with a stiff and unbending melancholy. Even the famous laughing song failed of the point, although one could not but admire the magnificence of voice with which it was given. Deferre as Valentine, Elinor Mario as Martha and Ruthellen Miller were the saving graces of an otherwise dreary performance.

The noble grandeur of "Die Walküre" was a fitting close to the season. Singing to a capacity audience of over 6000 and surrounded by beautiful settings, the artists gave a performance long to be remembered. For some reason Mr. Hageman took a very much slower tempo in many places than is customary and at times there was a tendency to drag that was somewhat unfortunate. In spite of this, the singers managed to sustain their phrases surprisingly well and without exception gave fine presentations of their rôles. Those who appeared in the principal parts were Baklanoff as Wotan, Kathryn Meisle as Fricka, Elsa Alsen as Brinnhilde, Pauline Cortis as Sieglinde, Edward Cortis as Hunding and Paul Althouse, who entirely redeemed his misfortune of Saturday, as Siegmund.

Stage Notes

Francine Larrimore will have the leading rôle in Noel Coward's play, "This Was a Man," soon to be produced in New York.

"The Vagabond King" will begin its last four weeks at the Casino Theatre, New York, next Monday. It will have had a New York run of 63 weeks.

Miffed Blanchard will be seen in vaudeville next month in New York in a condensation of "Fedora."

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THE HOME FORUM

For Those Who Know Clare and Those Who Do Not

FOR a long time I have known that I should have to write something, some day, about John Clare. Again and again I have resisted the impulse to do so, saying to myself that few people know anything about him and that those few who have read two or three of his poems must have been led on to read more. Whom, then, should I address—the many who would not care to learn about a man of whom they had never heard, or the few who might already know John Clare as well as I do myself? The question itself was a cogent counsel for silence, and I answer it by these ensuing remarks. Someone whose copies of Clare's poems, like mine are, piled from end to end along the margins with notes of admiration and condolence may be glad to know that another reader has traversed that shining country, too, and it is not quite beyond my hope that someone who has never heard of him may be incited by these words to seek the way.

And yet, to be quite honest, I do not write about John Clare for either of these two socially presentable reasons, but simply for what Swinburne, I think, once called "the pure pleasure of praising." The fact is—and I may as well confess it at once, lest anyone should expect judicial criticism—that I love the poems and the memory of this half-forgotten or half-revived poet quite unreasonably, perhaps unaccountably. His very name is like music to me, and his poetry has a fragrance as of sweet-scented herbs. Doubtless there are many better reasons than these for writing about a man, but I can think of a few that are not so good.

I know, to be sure, that Clare was praised at the very opening of his career "not wisely but too well." His first book was published in 1830 by Taylor and Hessey of London, who also brought out in the same year a book entitled *Lamia, Isabella, and Other Poems*, by a certain John Keats. Clare's book immediately ran through four editions. The single edition of the book by John Keats was not, exhausted for more than twenty years. Clare was praised in all the reviews then engaged in condemning or ignoring Keats, and almost at the very time when Keats was sent off to Italy, Clare was brought up to London to dine with lords and ladies—dressed in a long black overcoat to hide his laborer's smock. The *Poems Descriptive of Rural Scenery* drew their success not so much, perhaps, to the fact that their author was a true poet as to the fact that he was also a peasant. London was so delighted to find that this son of the soil could write poetry at all that it did not stop to discover his ability to write poetry extremely well. In the ancient days the number of persons who greatly cared for poetry itself would seem to have been small as compared with that of those who delighted in social chatter about poetical celebrities. Those who could recognize poetry when they saw it were so few, indeed, that the five hundred copies of Keats' best book satisfied their demands for two decades, while those who could recognize a social sensation were so many that four editions of Clare's poorest book melted away like snow wreaths in thaw.

John Clare did not turn out to be the English Burns that some had hoped for. It was discovered that he was by no means so illiterate as the enthusiasts for "original genius" could have wished, for he confessed to a knowledge of Thomson's *Seasons* and copies of several other poets were found in his cottage. Finally, he could do only one sort of thing, the descriptive pastoral, and Wordsworth was already more than satisfying the public demand for that particular commodity. The result was that John Clare, after being a three weeks' wonder, sank steadily into oblivion during all the rest of his seventy years, notwithstanding the fact that he was doing better and better work all the while. No decade has passed, to be sure, without some indication that he was remembered by a few, but only in the last five years has his following amounted even to a small cult.

I am not sure that it can ever amount to more than that, or even that I want it to. Although, in the terms of Keats' aspiration, he certainly did not "write great verse," yet he wrote "for a little clan." Realizing this, I always say when I recommend Clare to a friend: "It is not likely that you will care much for him. He may seem monotonous, or too mild, too diffuse, too tediously long-winded. In fact, he seems all those things to me. He has many qualities of a good poet, but not the faculty of leaving things out or that of bringing things to an end. You must remember, too, that he did not know much aside from the midland countryside where he spent all his happiest days. He had only one song to sing, and that was all about his love of the earth. His poetry shows no vision such as Shelley's, no wisdom like Wordsworth's, no passion to compare with that of Byron or Burns. He can only tell you what things he saw and how he loved them for being what they were."

When once I have made these admissions, if my friend shows any interest I am likely to continue somewhat thus: "On the other hand, you may be one of those who cherish the little poets, as I do, all the more because they have but one string to their fiddle and so play upon that with all their skill. You may have felt the poetry of place somewhat as Clare felt it, and you may be, like him, O, not in any sentimental or aesthetic way, but instinctively and wholeheartedly—a lover of the earth. If so, then I have introduced you to a poet for whose like you have been looking long while. As I said, he knew only the hills and streams and meadows of his own countryside, but how he did know them! Sometimes, while I am reading him, he makes even Thoreau seem by comparison a trifler, not in the way of intellectual knowledge, of course, but in the knowledge of the heart. While of Selborne, I am sure, does not approach Clare of Helpston in warmth of personal affection for the creatures he describes. In fact, I do not know of any poet or proseman who does. Everything that Clare saw under the open sky was seen through the rosy mist of his love of the earth. "And then you cannot fail to see Clare's very winning humility which seems to put him on a level with the humble objects of his love. He was content to be and to remain

Unknown, obscure, and like a tree in woodland peace and privacy.

In one of the most charming of his fancies he likens himself to a thistle, which, for all its rough coat, can still look up at the sky and take the sun in its face like any proudest flower in all the garden. He has felt the sun into plants and streams and insects by the intensity of his affection, almost divesting himself of his humanity, until at last it seems absurd to call him a lover of nature, seeing how completely he makes himself the voice of nature itself. See how he goes out of himself, thrusts himself forth into the act of seeing, in this wonderful stanza:

To note on hedgerow baulks, in moisture-scented,
The jetty snail creep from the mossy thorn,
With earnest heed, and tremulous intent,
Frail brother of the morn.
That from the tiny bent's dew-misted leaves
Withdraws his timid horn,
And fearful vision weaves.

It was humility and love that worked that wonder.

And so I give my friend a copy of Clare's poems, knowing where others are to be had in case it never returns, hoping that I have made a convert, hoping that he will find his way into the Clare country, so full of "glad neglected pastures," where the autumnal lark "snatches sweet scraps of song" and

The little chumbling mouse
Gnaws the dead weed for a house.

I hope my friend will make friends with the mouldwarp, and also with the white-nosed bee, the black-nosed bee, and the grandfather bee who dwells there, and that he will also see

The green woodpecker that soft tapping clings
To grey oak trunks, till, scared by passing clown,
It bounces forth in airy ups and downs
To seek fresh solitudes.

If he will only follow the lead of John Clare's book, he will see unnumbered beautiful things as vividly as I see that green woodpecker now. Almost I could wish that I were going, with him, into that rich country for the first time.

O. S.



A Sea Eagle. From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Hans Frank

Fresh Winds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Whenever I talk of God, dear friend,
It seems as though fresh winds sweep over me.

As on a sultry day in summer, when flower faces pale and droop, the steps of men
And mounting wings of birds drag heavily,
And earth lies in a listless lethargy,
Sudden the winds of heaven lift their banners fling
Over the torpid earth and bid it wake,
The flowers reviving, smile; birds soar and sing;
And men with springing steps their So do thy words with heaven-born faith alive
My drooping spirits joyously revive;
I wake to see Love's smiling face, once more,
And thoughts refreshed, with inspiration soar.

Ay, when I talk of God, dear friend,
It seems as though fresh winds sweep over me.

Marlan J. Cobb.

Shuttle and Loom

Autumn passed through the lowlands many days ago, and set her tree-loom by the mill house. All day long she roves as if to fill her shuttle, and weaves all night, so that the fabric shifts and changes with every dawn. When she first came the doddler tied the bushes on the pond's edge in its tangles, and the flame of the cardinal flowers was creeping up the stalks toward its extinguishment. The various golden-rods faded the pastures and tramped cheerfully along the roads, thinning and looking dwarfed as they swarmed in a broken phalanx over the dry hills, then growing stout and ample when they lined the outside of a garden wall.

The Virginia creeper, or five-fingered woodbine, fringed the old grist mill and fell to trailing on the ground. Straightaway autumn caught at it for her first strand, and everywhere that it grew, around tree trunks in snake-like coils, binding rail fences, clinging to rough briers, it turned crimson, scarlet. The maples on the low pond-islands followed the woodbine, and for a week or two glowed and flushed, the top leaves fading first. The osiers that grew imbedded in the water, margining the pond, mixing with the blackened leaves of the pickered weed, meanwhile have turned into a bank of pink and yellow.

October comes, and autumn handles the shuttle more nervously; she has sped here and there for fresh designs, and now in a night weaves in great masses of colour. Yesterday the maples that follow the high river bank all reddened at once; today the night-shade along the fence yellows, and the smooth sumach has an extra coat of varnish.

The spell is breaking, autumn's garish robe frays and tears, and floating away, a fragment catches here and there, colouring the sere fields. Then the East wind whirled his trembling mate up through the useless loom, mocking its emptiness, and a gypsy child, gathering fagots, binds the warped shuttle in her pack. "The Friendship of Nature," by Mabel Osgood Wright.

The Diary of a '59-er

It is evidently a fragment, this thin little parchment-hued booklet of home construction, containing the diary of a trip across the plains in the spring of 1859. The diarist had left Oquawka, Illinois, March fifteen. His first entry, of nearest penning, is for Saturday, the twenty-sixth. This date saw him and his Colorado-bound party, a vanguard of the Pike's Peak Emigration, encamped at Agency City, Iowa, "quite a stirring, old-fashioned kind of a western town."

As if to justify the "stirring," a notation is made that only three houses were recognized as having been standing nine years before. Thus it is revealed that the leader and historian of the party is no amateur, but one who had crossed the plains with the Argonauts of '50, following the old Mormon Trail, where he now followed state roads, military roads, and some of indifferent construction. These were naturally a point of interest to one who was to walk every step of the way, and who was also co-partner in the best wagon and team—"three yoke of oxen and one yoke of cows" in the outfit.

The first record is that roads were "not good compared with the balance of the road this side of Mt. Pleasant, for they were excellent compared with what we had to encounter before reaching that place." This confirms the suspicion of an earlier and missing portion of the diary, and further reveals that the diarist is a special correspondent, reporting the route to the gold fields for the benefit of "any readers" of the Oquawka Spectator. He had rendered a similar service on his previous trip.

A seven-mile journey brought the party to Ottumwa on the east fork of the Des Moines River, where crossing was made by a wire rope ferry. Came then an etching of the thriving town, concluding with a prophecy of its future; came then a description of the panorama of the Des Moines Valley, viewed from the bluffs. Camp was made two miles beyond the ferry. Total for the day, fifteen miles. It was evidently a forced encampment, due to the rumor that "we cannot find any hay within reasonable distance ahead."

The conclusion sounds another regret: "We cannot get a lot to put our cattle in, and will set a guard for the first time since we left home." Those cattle, "not eclipsed by any team on the road," were a source of constant concern to the diarist. To keep them in condition was an almost Herculean task. Feed was procured with difficulty all through Iowa and well into Nebraska. Now crossing was made by a wire rope ferry, now "trying a dozen places before I found any," now "never have I heard of an agricultural region in which there existed so utter a dearth of grain and hay as in Iowa at the present time."

The special correspondent was a historian, explorer, nature lover, entertainer, as any random entry of his road log will prove: "Sun—no, Tuesday, March 29. I had almost written Sunday, so great is this day resembled the Sabbath. We have been encamped all day the creek being still too high

To be forced. Various camp duties have consumed the time, today a game supper being a part thereof. The weather has been beautiful, although last night was slightly frosty. The stages met here this afternoon, and exchanged mails and packages by means of a canoe. The water is receding rapidly, and we hope to get away by times tomorrow. Cedar Creek is a misnomer, for it is said there is not a cedar growing on its banks."

Marjorie Allen Seifert, in Voices.

HOWEVER much we may and do love Hans Frank's consummately clever and charming color prints (woodcuts) of birds, it is almost with a feeling of regret we realize that he apparently has discarded the medium of the needle to cultivate this intriguing field. The Sea Eagle print will serve to elucidate this sentiment, for it is an uncommonly fine print—strong, effective, worthy the noble bird which forms its subject.

As a picture surely it is near perfection. The eagle is spaced, with admirable judgment, perched on the half submerged stump of a fallen tree; he surveys as a monarch the misty, lonely scene, looking with his wondrously keen eyes far into the solitude. How plastic, how full of vigor his picturesque form, how subtle the manner in which his sleek, beautiful plumage has been translated to the plate. The trunk of the old tree, too, has been endowed with almost tangible feeling.

For background the artist has chosen leafy, mist-enveloped trees, whose receding and elusive forms further underline the airy of the mighty ruler of these tranquil waters.

Had a less skillful artist attempted this motif with a similar background, more likely than not he would have laid himself open to the charge of being a little theatrical. Of this there is not the slightest vestige in Mr. Hans Frank's print. He has with convincing authority solved a by no means easy problem in an altogether spontaneous way, bestowing upon his model its due of dignity and proud aloofness.

A Surprise on The Champs Elysees

Everyone thought it was autumn—but on the Champs Elysees several chestnut trees smiled. And as they smiled they dropped, every now and then, a little yellow leaf.

Along the Champs Elysees the hoops rolled in and out among the promenading fashions. Zigzag across the sidewalk spun the tops, hopping to the crack of leather whips. Over the gravel ambled the popular little carts drawn by friendly white goats with lovely curling horns. Near-by figures before the Punch and Judy show. The leaves drifted down in the man who played the accordion. Beyond the strip of gravel and trees the whirl of traffic went on as usual, but very seldom was heard the warm weather click-clack of an old "coacher" and the friendly "you" with which he would urge on his horse to a promenade in the leafy Bois.

And then one day the busy world of the Champs Elysees had a tremendous surprise—a whimsical, fantastical and lovely surprise—several chestnut trees had whole branches in full blossom. The chestnut blossom candle-snuffers stood among the pale foliage of their long green leaves—in this October. The busy world of the Champs Elysees stopped in its work and play to look at the chestnut trees—to see the white flake blossoms; to stand in the green-gold sunlight that filtered through the new leaves. The world had decreed the season to be autumn—but several trees on the Champs Elysees smiled and thought otherwise. And surely they knew.

Lute of Four Strings

To a lute of four strings
Earth sings:
Summer, winter, spring and fall,
That is all.
And her peg
Is the moon
Keeping all the strings in tune,
And the wind
Is her bow.
Swinging high, swinging low,
Summer, winter, fall, spring,
Ting-a-ling, ting-a-ling,
Lovely earth is never mute,
Every season is a string
Of her lute.
Summer, winter, spring, fall,
That is all.
Marjorie Allen Seifert, in Voices.

Endless Life

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE popular belief of life as here today and gone tomorrow, or as the proverbial "threescore years and ten" allotment of time, has often sapped the energy of mortals, physically and morally, and unconsciously hindered the attempt to start many a great enterprise, at the same time undermining the solidarity of many a character. The present-day methods of struggling for effect in as short a time as possible, regardless of spiritual fundamentals, are generally based on the mistaken belief that the span of years for useful activity is short. How often one hears it said that life is too short for this or that purpose! And thus error gains its ends, by mesmerizing humanity into deferring effort toward betterment.

There is no one error to which Christian Science has called a more definite halt than the false belief that life is temporary. The Bible speaks of death as "the last enemy that shall be destroyed," clearly showing that death is an error which must eventually disappear; and, undoubtedly, the teachings of Christian Science have already greatly changed popular belief about it. Christ Jesus proved by his resurrection from the tomb that life and intelligence are not at the mercy of matter, but continue in natural and higher unfoldment toward ultimate perfection. His life, to the last record we have of it, is an example to us. In Hebrews we read that Christ was created "after the power of an endless life;" and in Romans we are told that "the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord." All Christian dogma has indorsed this truth throughout the centuries since those words were written. But it has included death as the necessary gateway to a future of white robes and crowns, harps and singing, as the final awakening to eternal life! This prospect has not been generally attractive, or given a real incentive to practical living and spiritual effort now, proving that there has been something radically wrong about the teaching.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, clearly discerned the continuity of life, through progression and probation. Accepting and applying practically the statement in Genesis that man is made in the image and likeness of God, she deduced logically the fact that man must therefore reflect God, who is Life. And since there is no power but God, there is nothing to separate man from his eternal Principle, Life. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 477) she writes: "It is true that man lives, this fact can never change in Science to the opposite belief that man dies. Life is the law of Soul, even the law of the spirit of Truth, and Soul is never without its representative."

Many have proved, through the practical teachings of Christian Science, that a new sense of inherent power has come to them with understanding of God's purpose of eternal usefulness for man. New energy and endurance spring up as the gentle voice of Truth whispers that man reflects God's infinite activity, and that nothing exists to sever his connection with that perpetual stream of outpouring intelligence. If any indulge in sinful habits, the realization that eternal good is the demand of endless Life awakes them to the fulfillment of putting off that which must eventually be accomplished; and divine wisdom and courage enable them to change their course and begin to do right. Those who have searched deeply into the secrets of the arts or sciences will find their discoveries serving as symbols and landmarks along the line of infinite achievement to the revelation of the glories of God's universe. Man lives in eternity; and nothing but infinite unfoldment and progression in God, good, lies before him.

Los Angeles

Chrysalis (1900)

A stupid town, you say,
And drowsy.
Perhaps, and yet
The streets are lined with shady trees,
And homes are safe, and flowers thrive.
And women walk the streets
As graceful as their neighbors,
Smiling and unafraid;
And children trip to school
Lunch box and books replete
With nourishment;
And street cars carry men to town,
And street cars prosperous,
Though unambitious;
And horses amble up the street,
Content (they hardly know the whip)
And law and order smile.
The Courthouse sits in brick and stone
Authority substantiating
And churches flourish,
And Sunday is a day of rest.
The cocoon stirs but little,
And yet within
There works and works
Its promise.

Metamorphosis (1950)

It is the sound of a great city,
The hurry, the rush, the push,
The animated glory
Of the metropolis of the West;
Where beauty suits itself
In parks and boulevards,
Where art can stretch itself,
Reaching for fame.
In museums, theatres, opera houses;
Where aeroplanes swoop down
And land on skyscrapers
That vie to break the limit;
And cars speeding through the air
Laugh at the crawling motor cars,
And circle round
Unnumbered glittering domes
Of churches.
And five million human kind
Are as the pollen
Coloring the brilliant wings
Of the great butterfly
That soars and soars.
—Rosalee S. Jacoby, in "Kaleidoscopic Poems."

The Palm-Tree

Many of the other trees are like our own, and though tropical in fact, look to the eye as if they might grow as well in New England as here. But the royal palm looks so intensely and exclusively tropical! It cannot grow beyond this narrow belt of the earth's surface. Its long, thin body, so straight and so smooth, swathed from the foot in a tight bandage of gray canvas, leaving only its deep-green neck, and over that its crest and plume of deep-green leaves! It gives no shade, and bears no fruit that is valued by men. And it has no beauty to alone for those wants. Yet it has more than beauty—a strange fascination over the eye and the fancy, that will never allow it to be overlooked or forgotten. The palm tree seems a kind of lusus nature to the northern eye—an exotic wherever you meet it. It seems to be conscious of its want of usefulness for food or shade, yet has a dignity of its own, a pride of unimpaired blood and royal descent—the hide of the soil—Richard Henry Dana, in "To Cuba and Back."

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Pieter Vaneerden

By NORAH SHEPPARD

Nearly 200 years ago Cornelius Rijken and his 12-year-old daughter, Elizabeth, set sail from Holland for the New World. During the voyage a stormy, Pieter Vaneerden, is discovered on board. Cornelius recognizes the boy's name as belonging to an old and honored family in Holland, and, admiring the lad's brave bearing, decides to take him to his home, where he is introduced to his son, Nicholas. Nicholas is shy and reserved, and it is Pieter who escorts Elizabeth about New Amsterdam, which she is eager to explore.

PART II

IN THE course of one of their talks Pieter confided to Elizabeth his keen desire to read and write. She promptly offered to teach him.

"We will start this very afternoon," she said. I do not write very well myself, but I will teach you all I know."

As a matter of fact, Elizabeth had received a far better education than most girls of that period and was able to give Pieter lessons not only in reading and writing but also in Latin.

"I do not understand much about figuring," she admitted one day, in response to one of Pieter's numerous questions. "Cousin Nicholas ought to know. He is a boy and surely has been taught such things. Let us go and ask him."

There was no sign of Nicholas in the lower rooms, so, they ascended to the upper story and knocked on the door of his room. Getting no response, Elizabeth called aloud.

"Cousin Nicholas! We wish to ask you a question. May we enter?"

Still no answer. It was curious of Nicholas to treat her thus if he was within.

It was not until they were half way downstairs again that Elizabeth remembered having seen him leave the house an hour or so previously.

"Then we must wait his return," said Pieter. "By your leave, mistress, I will attend to my duties in the courtyard."

Left to herself, Elizabeth wandered into the big kitchen where the servants were busy preparing the evening meal. She stood watching them for a while and then, noticing for the first time a door opening on to a back passage and stairway, she decided to explore this unknown part of the house. The stairway led up to a square landing. The doors faced her. She tried the first and peeping in found it to be the maid-servants' quarters.

Then she opened the second door. To her surprise she realized she was standing in her cousin's room. She recognized the suit which she had seen now lay tossed on the bed, and various other articles which she knew to be his were scattered about the room.

She was about to withdraw when her attention was caught by a painting propped against the back of a chair. Curiosity drew her nearer. It was a half-finished sketch, and depicted the courtyard below with two of the maids seated on the kitchen steps plucking vegetables and fruit.

Turning from this canvas, Elizabeth discovered several other paintings. The subjects were similar—mostly courtyard scenes—but the figures varied. In one sketch she recognized herself feeding the hens. There were others which brought back memories of Holland—cool-looking rooms with black and white tiled floors and glimpses of sunny streets or gardens seen through an open door or window. How did cousin Nicholas come to have these paintings? Could it be—no, it was not possible that he himself was the artist. And yet—

showed him how to mix the paints, and other matters. After that Nicholas spent many hours in the studio and then, when he went to say farewell before he left Amsterdam, Master Rembrandt gave him all these canvases and the paints.

"The lad shows ability, without doubt, but needs direction. And there he no master in New Amsterdam," Adrian Rijken was regarding his son's work thoughtfully and somewhat regretfully.

"But in Holland—surely there he would find many? There was an eager note in Elizabeth's voice.

"Yes, indeed. But if I sent him to Holland to study, who will learn the business here? Now, had you been a boy—"

For a moment Elizabeth hesitated. Then, gathering courage, she made her proposal.

"Pieter—he has studied much these past weeks—and is eager to learn. Could he not help you at the warehouse in place of Nicholas?"

Adrian Rijken looked searchingly at his young niece, who tried to meet his gaze unwaveringly. His silence—what did it portend? It only he would speak! Then his eyes twinkled.

"Little rogue! I see your hand in this. You are true woman! This Pieter of yours—I have watched him and must admit he seems a lad of promise. Your father speaks highly of him. It may be that something can be done to give Nicholas his heart's desire. I wish his happiness above all else." Then gravely he admonished her: "Say no word of this matter to anyone until I have spoken with your father."

The outcome of the talk between the two brothers was that Nicholas was sent back to Holland as soon as arrangements could be made for his passage and in due time became a pupil of one of that country's most famous painters. Before leaving New Amsterdam he attempted several sketches of Elizabeth, all of which he took with him. Some few years later, when Pieter was on a visit to Holland attending to business matters for Cornelius and Adrian Rijken, Nicholas placed in his hands a portrait painted from those early sketches.

"Give this to Elizabeth with my love. It is my wedding present to both of you."

Mrs. Vaneerden laid down the book and smiled at her grand-daughter.

"So Elizabeth married Pieter? I am so glad," said Elizabeth. "I suppose that ends the story. Thank you very much indeed, Grandmother."

Real Children in Many Lands



SPAIN—You Have Seen "Real Children" in Austria and Italy, and Here Are Some Little Dark-Eyed Spaniards "Building Houses" on a Sloping Playground in Burgos, Spain. Behind Them Rise the Beautiful Spires of the Cathedral.

Tin Cans and History

IT WAS Napoleon Bonaparte who, during frequent meetings with his soldiers, first offered a prize equal to about \$2500 for a written description of how to preserve food in a way to taste fresh. The prize offered set the chef and confectioner, François Appert, to work. In 1804, after nine years of experimenting, he succeeded, and his description of his process won the prize. He used wide-mouthed bottles, corked and sealed, and it was not until several years later that Peter Durand, an Englishman, first used a tin can, or "canister," as he called it.

The first preserving done in America was done by two Englishmen who had learned the process in England. They were William Underwood and Charles Mitchell, and they used glass containers for their vegetable and fish canning. It was in 1825 that Thomas Kensett took out the first patent for a tin can, but it was little like what we have today. The old cans were cut by hand from a sheet of metal and a rapid workman could make 60 a day. Today, with modern machinery, a man can turn out 1500 cans and these far better than the old hand-cut ones.

Cans in the Wilderness

But Americans did not at first use canned goods much. The process was expensive and men had not learned to place their canneries near the farms or fishing grounds. But when the gold rush came in the late '50s, men learned how useful was the little can that could be carried into the wilderness far from food supplies. The farmers who went to raise food for the miners found themselves oversupplied at times, and they, too, turned to the canner to have their surplus used. It is told that the first canning was done in the bottles discarded by men who had brought canned foods from the East, but soon California was making her own bottles and cans.

In the old sailing vessel days the boats carried cows to supply milk for any babies on board. Often the cows would go dry because they were not used to the food they got on the sea, and then the poor babies were without milk. And it was pity for these babies that started one of the greatest branches of the canning industry. Gail Borden had little money, but he persuaded the Shakers, a religious group at New Lebanon in New York, to help him and he experimented in boiling the water out of milk until he had it condensed, so that a quantity could go into a small can. For many years Borden worked to perfect his idea, bearing ridicule and poverty, but in the end he succeeded and won fame and fortune.

Then came the Civil War and the United States Government became a customer for canned foods to feed its armies marching through parts of the country where all foods were gone. Thousands of men who had never before eaten canned food went home to spread the news of this new way of keeping foods, and the growth of the canning industry in America really dated from the Civil War.

General Greeley, the famous Arctic explorer, had canned goods with him. Years afterward, Lieutenant Peary, on his way to the North Pole, found the old Greeley camp, and he and Donald MacMillan have both written of the canned foods they found north of the Arctic Circle, foods that had frozen and thawed and frozen again, but were still good when the later explorers opened and ate of them. There are records of cans that were opened and found good and appetizing 29 years after they were filled. Commander Byrd carried concentrated foods with him on his flight across the Pole last May.

There have been romances in the canning industry, too. There was James D. Dole who went to Hawaii to make his fortune and took to raising pineapples. But it was impossible to export ripe ones though these taste so much better than those that are picked green. So he began canning his product. At first he could scarcely sell his cases of fruit, but in a dozen years people had grown so partial to Hawaiian pineapple that over 5,000,000 cases were sold. And meantime, in a small Pennsylvania town, a young man, looking for a way to earn, began putting up horseradish that he found growing behind a deserted house. Then he added beans and other vegetables to his list until the name of Heinz is known throughout the country. And in France today, the descendants of François Appert are still in the canning business and are putting up delicacies, such as breast of capon and truffles, that are fit for a royal feast.

We take our canned food as a matter of course, yet each year Alaska packs twice as much salmon as would pay the \$7,200,000 which the United States gave Russia for her in 1868. And at one meal we may dine on asparagus from Florida, or California, oysters from Chesapeake Bay, tuna from California, or beef from the western plains, with corn from Illinois, peas or beans from Wisconsin, and peaches from Georgia, or figs that were canned in Louisiana. While the milk in our cocoa came from New York and the cocoa itself was raised in the Indies and canned in Holland. Romance? It is spread before us at every meal if we will but look for it!

Geneva's Watch School

THE writer has been all over this world and seen many interesting schools, but in any which exists anywhere else in the world, it is known as L'Ecole Municipale d'Horlogerie. As you know, many of the best watches made, are made in Switzerland. It is not surprising that this should be so for the Swiss have been making watches for nearly 1500 years.

Boys enter this school when about 14 years of age, paying a few francs a month for their instruction. If they are natives, and if foreigners, a little more. They also pay for all the material they use in the school. It takes five years to complete the course, and at the end of it the boy has made and owns 12 watches. What his certificate shall be depends on the exactness of his watches, which are placed in the observatory, due note being made of any variation produced by change of temperature or change of position. According as the watches stand the necessary test, a certificate is given to the maker and owner.

The first class When the boy enters the first class of the school, he begins by making the utensils required in the manufacture of a watch, even the wooden handles. His next step is the making of the model of a watch in wood. Five or six months are passed in this class, 10 hours each day, but part of the time—about seven hours a week—is given to the study of drawing, the elements of physics, mathematics, science and chemistry. In the second class the students make the inside cases for chronometers, watches and repeaters. The case, or inner case, and some of the wheels are made of metal which is composed of copper and silver, while

some of the screws are made of steel. In this grade the student is required to make 12 lever-escapement cases, one cylinder-escapement case, and one case for a striking watch. There are 21 small pieces to be made by hand for the inside case of every ordinary watch, and 30 pieces for a repeater.

The mechanism for winding the watch is made in the third class. In the fourth class the different parts of the chronograph are learned. In addition, the pupil makes the different

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parts for watches that strike the hour, and for the calendar watches that denote the days and months, the year, and the changes of the moon.

In the fifth class eight months' work is required and is devoted to the making of screws and wheels which move and regulate timepieces. In this grade the pupil makes the micrometer, for measuring the least possible thickness of wheels and screws.

Exact and Delicate Work In the sixth class the pupils are taught to make up the lever and cylinder-escapements, and, as there are 10 pieces in each lever-escapement, and three rubies, which the pupils also polish and shape with rough stone, the work must be exact and delicate. It may interest you to know that the wheels of a lever pass 3000 times over the ruby in one hour. In this grade the pupil must remain 13 months.

In the last grade, where he is required to spend a year, he verifies all the calculations made in other classes by putting together the different parts to make a watch.

Hands, dials and mainsprings are made by special factories. The hairsprings for watches are nearly all made by women. After a watch is completed it is submitted to a certain test—degrees of heat and then of cold; and the exactness with which it keeps time when exposed to these variations decides the grade of certificate which the pupil, who is now 19 years old, will receive.

Many parts of the watch are ordinarily made by machine and are finished and put together by hand; but the real-master of the art of watch-making learns first to make all parts of the watch by hand.

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Current Events

Election Week
NEXT week will be election week in the United States, for on Nov. 2 the voters of the country will choose a new House of Representatives, and 35 members of the Senate.

The United States Congress consists of two Houses, the House of Representatives, or Lower House, and the Senate, or Upper House. The House of Representatives is made up of 435 members, each representing 211,377 people of his State, and its members are elected for two years. The Senate consists of 96 Senators, two from each State, and its members hold office for six years. This means that only 32 Senators are elected every two years. This year 35 will be elected, three of them to fill vacancies which have occurred during the year.

Maine has already held her election. She is the only State which holds it in September.

The candidates for the coming election represent the different political parties. A political party consists of a group of people who have much the same ideas about the laws of the nation, and about what should or should not be done at home or abroad. The aim of each party is to elect to office men who will carry out the ideas and plans of the party. The two largest political parties in the United States are the Republican and the Democratic, but there are several smaller ones such as the Socialist, and the Farmer-Labor parties. The present Congress (the sixty-ninth) has a Republican majority.

In addition to Representatives and Senators 33 States are electing Governors next week.

Although many of those who read Current Events are not yet old enough to vote at the coming election, it is important to know about what is going on. One of the big problems of the United States is that so small a proportion of its voters actually vote. Boys and girls can help to "get out the vote" if they are interested and enthusiastic, and this same interest will prepare them to be active and intelligent voters when their time comes.

It is never difficult to remember election year, for it comes in the even-numbered years—1926, 1928, 1930, etc.

Audubon Societies

Those of you who love birds will be interested to hear of the progress made by the Audubon societies in conserving bird life. The national association of these societies held its annual meeting this week at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, when the president, Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson, made his report.

Dr. Pearson said that more than 1500 lectures and talks on bird life and conservation had been delivered during the year by the officers and staff of the association or under its influence, and that these meetings were attended by more than 250,000 persons. He also spoke of the striking progress that had been made in organizing Audubon clubs—an increase of 864 clubs, and 28,471 members having been made.

You would have enjoyed the motion pictures and lantern slides of bird life shown to the meeting by Dr. Murphy, ornithologist, and Captain Bartlett, Arctic navigator. Dr. Murphy showed pictures of birds he observed in Denmark and Sweden last spring when he attended the international ornithological congress in Copenhagen; and Captain Bartlett pictures made on the recent Arctic expedition of the National History Museum.

Football in Russia
Association football is fast becoming a national sport in Russia, and

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FRENCH

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many teams have been organized. One of the large Moscow stadiums was recently packed with spectators when a team from the remote Caucasus, made up of Georgians, Armenians, and Azerbaidjan Tartars matched its strength against a picked Moscow team. The Muscovites won—the score being 6 goals to 2.

Tree Planting in Millions

To plant a tree is to do something that is usually well worth while. But to plant 2,500,000 of them at one time, and on barren lands, is doing a job that is indeed well worth while. And that tremendous number of fine little redwood seedlings was set out recently by 10 California lumber companies working together.

For years the noble redwoods have steadily fallen before the relentless axes of the lumbermen, leaving vast areas of dreary treeless wastes in their places. A few years ago the lumbermen awoke to the fact that the natural supply of redwoods could not last forever, so to insure lumber for the future they got together and began experiments in reforestation.

A trial start was made with a small nursery of only a few thousand trees. This proved successful and the work grew until now the lumber companies are carrying on the greatest private reforestation program in the United States. Three million young trees were raised from seeds this last year in nurseries located in three places. The aim is to set out at least 20 young trees for every old tree cut for lumber. They estimate that in the carrying out of this program fully as much new timber will be grown each year in the redwood belt as is cut for lumber.

But this making of barren logged-off lands to bear new forests will not only insure an adequate supply of redwood lumber for the future but will also do other fine things—conserve the rainfall and make dreary, denuded landscapes once more forested bowers of beauty as in days of old.

Bird Puzzle

The first letter of each bird name, reading down, gives the name of one of the States of the Union.

1. — is a bird of prey.
2. — has a king's way.
3. — wears a scarlet vest.
4. — is in purple dressed.
5. — has a diamond hoop.
6. — wears a blue-black suit.
7. — song is like a flute.

Key to puzzle published Oct. 21:
1. Ireland. 2. The Mississippi. 3. The Plateau of Pamir. 4. Denmark. 5. The English Channel. 6. Venice. 7. The Isle of Wight. 8. The Atlantic Ocean. 9. Norway. 10. Switzerland.

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How Some Girls Make Pocket Money

IV

DELLA HASSING

earns pocket money by sewing.

Of course, lots of young girls plan to learn sewing

and make their living at the dress-

making trade after they are grown up, but do not expect to earn any money by sewing before that time.

But Della Hassing, who lives in Duluth, Minn., is already making money in this way, although she is only 15.

Della makes and sells men's neckties. For the last two years she has earned quite a worth-while sum of money in this way. Her mother helped her at first, but now she does all the sewing and pattern cutting herself.

One day an agent wanted to sell her brother some neckties, and it occurred to Della that for the price asked anybody could make neckties at a profit. So she went to a dry-goods store and selected a material closely resembling that used in the men's ties just then in style. When she came home, she ripped up several of her brother's discarded ties and used them for patterns. She simply spread them out on the cloth, drew a line around them with a piece of chalk, and then cut the material, following the chalk lines. She cut the material for only one tie at first, because she had not much money, and could not afford to waste any of the material.

However, she found the sewing as easy as the cutting, and the first tie she produced looked as good as any bought one. So she made five more ties, making her stock half a dozen, and then started the hardest part of her work, which is the selling. She makes her ties just like the models, and uses her mother's machine when doing the sewing.

"Making ties is no trick at all," she says, "and I think the work is just fun." She is able to cut the material for a dozen ties in an evening, and can easily sew five in half a day. She makes only the most popular styles, and ascertains which these are by observing what kinds the men wear and by watching the goods in the store windows. Most of her material is still bought at the dry-goods stores in her town, but if she

EDUCATIONAL

Making the Teacher Feel at Home
by an All-Year Hostess Plan

Chicago, Ill. Special Correspondence
THROUGH its social committee, the Parent-Teacher Association of Downers Grove, Ill., is now engaged upon its second season of a hostess-teacher plan. The chief aim of the plan is to make the teacher a more integral part of the community in which she must spend nine months of a year.

Beginning with the 1925-26 school year each new teacher was assigned a hostess from among the women in the village. It is the duty of each hostess to see that her protégée has an opportunity to meet people of her probable tastes and interests; to meet people as individuals, not just as the parents or brothers or sisters of James or Mary. It is hoped that the teacher will thus be enabled to find a group into which she naturally fits and can become as definite a part of it as can any full-time resident of the village.

In order to make the hostess plan a genuine community affair, an article was published in the local paper a week before the plan was put into operation. The project was explained, and an invitation was given to all women who desired to become hostesses to inform the committee. No direct response came in reply to the published invitation, but its effects were good, nevertheless. The article was widely and sympathetically read, and as a result it took only 22 telephone calls to secure the necessary 20 hostesses for the first year. The two refusals were for perfectly legitimate reasons, and not from any lack of sympathy with the idea.

The assignment of teachers to hostesses that first year had to be a matter of guess largely, for the committee was not sufficiently acquainted with the new group to know that there would be no marked success. However, no very serious mistakes were made. That the hostesses enjoyed their work is proved by the fact that all of last year's hostesses (with the exception of one who is out of town) are willing to accept the assignment this year. In nearly every case those whose girls came back this fall selected to take a second one as well. Additional hostesses were necessary this year as the school system is growing, and no difficulty was encountered in securing them.

Ernest Her, superintendent of the Downers Grove schools, says: "The hostess movement has been the means of helping to make our teachers happy and contented to a marked degree. The organization has created a feeling among the teachers that the community has a real interest in their welfare. I am sure that any superintendent and his faculty will appreciate such a movement in their community."

The hostesses get together once a month with their sewing, meeting in the homes of different ones, to discuss what they have done for their girls during the month and what they plan to do. It is a profitable interchange of ideas, for the entertaining of each teacher is left to her own hosts.

Some hostesses find it a simple matter to have one or two extra in the dinner table. Others may take frequent Saturday or Sunday automobile trips with a party extra car. Others sometimes have extra concert or lecture tickets which they are glad to have an appreciative person enjoy. Practically all of the hostesses belong to clubs or organizations of some sort to which guests may be invited, and in this way the teacher is enabled to broaden her acquaintance in the community.

The new hostesses this year were chosen largely from a group of young

tion. On the first morning of school flowers were placed on each desk. Nothing is being left undone that will make the teacher feel happy at home in the community.

A questionnaire was sent to the teachers last spring requesting their frank reaction to the plan, and asking for an unsigned statement regarding it. By requesting that no signature be affixed it was thought that a freer opinion might be given. Below are excerpts from a few of the letters:

I have no suggestions for any better plan, nor have I heard of any other teacher who was not well pleased with her hostess and the whole plan. (We invited criticisms and suggestions as to a change in policy.)

I feel that the hostess project is a wonderful idea. Mrs. — has been so lovely to me that I feel as if she and I are real friends. She made me feel as if all the people in Downers Grove were just as hospitable as she was. I can't think of any day in which I could have enjoyed my Thanksgiving vacation more than being at the home of my "adopted mother" for the day. I met such congenial people, too, that day, and really feel that they are my friends, too.

The hostess project certainly gave me a charming first impression of Downers Grove, and it was exciting to know that I express not only my own sentiment when I say these things, but that of the other girls here. I feel that it has been a real success, and by all means should be continued. Nothing is better than to have an at-home feeling in a strange town.

It is one of the best things which could be done to make our group feel as though they really have a place in the village.

I am so very glad to have this opportunity to put in my little word of commendation of your delightful plan for seeing that the teachers are well taken care of. It is a beautiful theory, but it is also very practical.

In Bulgaria Villages

The raising of wheat, however, is the most important activity of the girls' Agricultural and Domestic Science School in Pazardjik. The chief purpose of the institution is to teach Bulgarian village girls how to live in Bulgarian villages. No one is accepted as a pupil who is not a peasant, the course lasts two years with two vacations of a month each. During the summer the girls are divided into three shifts which take their turn in going home to their villages.

The course of study aims to teach the girls how to do in the best possible way everything that they will be called upon to do at home. In Bulgaria, village women have to work hard. For example, they take care of the cows, bees, chickens, gardens, and to a large extent the vineyards, besides hoeing the corn and harvesting the wheat. They also cook, dry fruit, spin, weave, and sew. They are seemingly limited and restricted in village and home life.

Therefore, the school aims to show the girls how to live wholesomely in their home environment, while engaged in innumerable village duties.

As you enter the door of the main building of the girls' Agricultural and Domestic Science Institute you see showcases filled with jars of fruit and vegetables which the girls themselves have prepared. Bulgaria abounds in delicious fruit and boasts some of the best gardens in eastern Europe, yet all winter long the peasants eat black bread, stewed beans, cheese, and salt pork, with a little honey, grape syrup, pies made of cheese and on rare occasions dried fruit. The school shows the girls how to put up the fruit and vegetables so as to be able to prepare appetizing menus the year round.

Sewing, Dairying and Gardening

Passing through the halls of this main building you come to a sewing room equipped with little sewing machines well adapted to village homes; then to several classrooms equipped with models of the best farm animals, with specimens of grain and vegetables, and with bottles containing many kinds of seeds, all produced on the school grounds.

The girls spend only a comparatively small part of their time, however, in the classrooms, for they have much to do in the kitchen, the garden, the dairy, and the barns. The pupils themselves take care of the cows, calves, and oxen, as well as the chickens, ducks, pigs and bees. This is an essential part of the plan of the school, for Bulgaria hopes to improve the varieties of her farm animals by means of the co-operation and initiative of the Bulgarian woman. Many educators and agricultural leaders find the peasant men

rather conservative toward new ideas, while the mother and wife are more ambitious to improve conditions and more willing to accept changes. So the people working for better agricultural conditions in Bulgaria have set out to enlist the peasant woman in their crusade. This is why the school at Pazardjik teaches the girls to look after pigs, chickens and calves, and to follow the development of every farm animal with the idea of learning the best methods of care and the most suitable breeds.

The girls themselves do much of the pruning and grafting in the orchard, and while working do most of the spraying, the girls learn how and when to spray and what solution is most effective. One of the most productive gardens in Bulgaria is the school garden in which the girls learn how to take care of tomatoes, cabbages, and beets, and every other kind of vegetable adapted to conditions in Bulgaria. In the dairy the girls make butter and cheese.

Connected with the school is a special seed garden, where seeds of almost all kinds of garden products are raised. This is more from experimental than educational purposes, for many plants are grown in this garden which do not thrive in Bulgaria, such as peanuts and castor beans.

A Course for Teachers
Besides the courses given in this school for young girls, there is a two-year course for domestic science teachers. These students must be from peasant families. Many of those who have finished this work conduct short courses and extension schools and give demonstrations of the best agricultural methods throughout the whole country.

The girls' school at Pazardjik is one of the most constructive educational enterprises in the Balkans. It is promising in that it does not take the pupils out of the more backward villages, but it rather trains them to stay in their villages and transform them, thus working for a happier Bulgaria.

Teaching Bulgarian Girls
How to Live in Their Villages

Sofia, Bulgaria
Special Correspondence

THIS school is situated in the city of Pazardjik in the broad, fertile valley of the Maritsa River near the main road from Vienna to Constantinople. Its three main buildings are placed at the corners of a small triangle formed by flower-lined paths, while not far away are a chicken house, a duck pond, a pig pen, and a stable for horses and cows.

Surrounding these buildings are orchards, gardens, meadows and fields. The campus consists of a compact, quadrangular area, containing 108 acres of black, fertile soil. The institution is in charge of an agricultural expert, Atanas Rouckoff, who is also teacher in an agricultural school for boys about 20 miles distant. Besides these two tasks the principal is one of the main assistants of Mr. Rouckoff, Bulgaria's Minister of Agriculture, who is trying to convert eight Bulgarian villages into ideal agricultural centers.

The last time the writer visited this girls' Agricultural and Domestic Science Institute, Mr. Rouckoff was found out in the field, watching a noisy threshing machine pour a stream of golden grain into the waiting sacks. He said that they had attained excellent results in their experiments with wheat this year, getting a yield of about 40 bushels to the acre, 30 to 40 per cent more than the villagers were getting from fields in the same neighborhood. This increase was due to the careful efforts of Dr. Ivanoff, a Bulgarian professor, who over a long period of years has carried on experiments which have resulted in the producing of several new varieties of wheat especially adapted to Bulgarian soil and climate. The villagers are gradually being convinced of the value of this new wheat and are using the better varieties more and more in all parts of Bulgaria.

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A Teacher in a Democracy

HOW can the public-school teacher best serve democracy?

"Democracy is a way of life and the teacher who is best serving democracy is that teacher who dedicates his or her purpose and activities in such a way and to such an extent that those who come under the influence of the teacher may be better prepared to live."

Such is the answer given to this question by Dr. Henry Noble Sherwood.

Dr. Sherwood, state superintendent of public instruction for Indiana and one of the outstanding educators of the middle West, has directed the activities of educational institutions. He has attended the little rural schoolhouse, the high school, the college and the university. He has taught in these institutions. He knows the problems of the American teacher and administrator. From his experience in public school work he is able to speak with some authority on the topic, "A Teacher in a Democracy."

"Democracy reaches beyond the pale of government until it touches every organization and institution in society. Democracy is not a child of an individual; it is a child of men. It belongs to no age; it belongs to all ages."

"If the public school teacher is to fit into the great democracy of America, she must place first emphasis upon preparing her pupils to live. She must seek to improve the intellect, properly maintain the body and enrich the spirit of her student."

Fourfold Democracy
In talking about democracy, Dr. Sherwood referred to the democracy of person, the democracy of opportunity, the democracy of government and the democracy of service.

"The democracy of the person separates the deed from the doer; it

separates the sin but not the sinner. It separates the deed from the doer so that the deed may be condemned and the doer reformed.

"The chief business of man is to fan the divine spark within himself and in his fellows. His concern, from day to day, is to kindle the fires of knowledge and wisdom everywhere. In this way the agencies for doing the world's work grow in number and in productive power."

"The democracy of opportunity opens the gates of service to every member of society. There is not a phase of life in America that does not illustrate the operation of this idea. The world will never forget the name of Whittier in literature, Schwab in industry, Edison in invention, Mann in education, Mott in religion, nor of Lincoln in politics. The rich and the poor; the high and the low; the landed and the landless; the well-born and the humble, in a democracy."

"A democratic society rightfully insists that its members train themselves for the work which they are best fitted by nature and inclination to do. Such training produces experts of the highest type. This is one of the highest forms of control, and it can operate only in a democracy."

Merit the Standard
"In a democracy of opportunity merit is the standard for appointment and promotion. It recognizes worth, not birth; it rewards duty to man, not allegiance to clan; it recompenses the holy trusts of life."

"Democracy of government sees in the state a means to an end. The state is a means to complete development of every citizen and an agent to minister to their own group of life and to that of the neighbor groups."

"The democracy of service teaches the ability and the dignity of every honorable profession. It holds that one must do the work for which his talents, his opportunities and his training qualify him."

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JUNIOR COLLEGE

Co-Educational

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

"Every Child Has Inalienable Right to Knowledge of Bible"

Chicago, Ill. Special Correspondence

THE effort to take religion out of the schools is based on a second generation interpretation of that old and admirable doctrine of the separation of church and state. To the advocates of this school is a totally different thing from the separation intended by the founders of our Government. You cannot have education without religion.

This is the opinion of Dr. Herbert Lockwood Willett, professor of Oriental languages and literature at the University of Chicago and associate editor of the Christian Century. In an interview he said, further: "The thesis of separation of church and state formulated by our country's fathers was intended to prevent the church from dominating politics. At that time there was a danger of such domination. The colonies were taxed for the upkeep of churches. But there is no possibility of any such danger at the present time."

To Make Scheme Complete

"No scheme of education is complete that does not provide for religious education. I think the whole idea of excluding religious instruction from the schools unfortunate. There certainly is religious instruction that could be formulated that is above the sky line of sectarian instruction. This would include right biblical discipline: the literature of the Bible, the lives of great biblical personalities, a study of the extension of the Christian movement in the world, not only the story of the early church but the expansion in Europe. Every child has an inalienable right to that kind of knowledge, which is apart from any propaganda for any particular religious sect."

"I feel even more deeply in regard to state universities. Much is being done now. Many experiments are being tried. Bible chairs have been established in state universities. Increasing credit for the right kind of religious instruction is being given in these institutions. A university would not be a university without religious

instruction, for the word university implies the study of all the branches of learning."

"The whole fear of religion in the public schools is based on belief that some people will use it for proselytizing. I think this is greatly exaggerated."

Opposition

"Opposition comes from two groups of people: Roman Catholics, who believe all instruction should be given in church schools, and secularists, who want no religious instruction. The Roman Catholics have a right to send their children to their own schools, and those who are opposed to religion should not be compelled to have their children attend these classes. Pupils should be given the privilege of choice, just as they are

allowed choice in the matter of Latin and Greek."

"As for the reading of the Bible in public schools, I am not so much concerned about it in itself. I am heartily in favor of it when the majority of the patrons of the school wish it, but I do not think it should be made a matter of controversy. While I regard the Bible as admirable literary material, worth while both from a moral and spiritual point of view, I do not think it is in itself religious education. I am deeply interested in the extension of religious education in co-operation with schools, especially such plans as week-day religious education and vacation Bible schools; in fact, in the whole movement to provide all children of the schools with some form of moral and religious education."

The Teacher Business Woman

Topeka, Kan. Special Correspondence
WHAT teacher has not looked out from her professional field at least once during a busy career and questioned the advisability of taking up a business career? Perhaps the question is presented to her during a teachers' convention when she is in a city some miles distant from her school and daily work. The thought is arrayed for the teachers: the stores have attractive displays; holiday is in the air, and the teacher is enjoying the brief respite from daily duties. Her attention may be attracted by some efficient business woman who appears to have greater freedom and more interesting contacts.

The question may present itself again in the midst of trying situations in the schoolroom or it may be that the teacher has advanced as far as she can in the teaching world without more training.

Whatever the reason may be for leaving, there are some teachers who leave the teaching field for that of business, and the question: "Would you go back to teaching?" is answered in different ways. While

some reply emphatically in the negative, others preface their replies with, "I would go back if—" and then is given some reason or reasons for remaining out of the teaching field. Those teachers who seek a more lucrative field without the expense that more professional training requires may be satisfied.

It is observed, however, that the genuine teacher finds that wherever she is or whatever her experience, she remains a teacher because those qualities that ever distinguish the true teacher, remain—qualities so far more important than mere scholarly traits and attainments; yet even those scholarly traits cause her to seek and explore the field of business (as she would explore any field) that she may take something back with her to her school field. Efficient business methods, a more practical knowledge, a clearer perception of a world outside her profession and broader sympathies are hers. She has looked on her profession as an outsider, impartial and unprejudiced in her views. For such a teacher, the venture into the business world, while not necessary, is, nevertheless, not a loss, but a successful experience.

SCHOOLS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The annual observance in the United States of Navy Day is not to be regarded as in any sense an expression of militarism. The American Navy has never been employed as an instrument of aggression either at home or abroad. The criticisms sometimes plausibly brought against the development

Reflections on Navy Day

of a great army as a menace to liberty at home and a threat to international peace do not apply to navies. In the United States public sentiment has seldom kept pace with the need for an adequate floating force, and yet whenever the navy has been called upon for service it has proved adequate. The records of the War of 1812 and of the Civil War were, to say the least, not inglorious, although in the latter conflict had the federal authorities been forced to cope with a power possessing an adequate sea force the outcome of the struggle might have been different. But after both of these wars the navy was allowed to fall into a condition almost of decrepitude, and it is only since the Spanish War of 1898 that at all adequate support has been given to it by the Congress of the United States.

The close of the World War left the United States second to no sea power. With the wealth of the Nation, and its highly developed industrial system, it would have been easy to secure a permanent position on the sea equal to that of Great Britain at the time, when the song "Britannia Rules the Waves" was no empty boast. The building program of the United States at that moment, had it been carried out, would have given to that country superiority in superdreadnaughts, and a position of domination on the high seas. This would, of course, have been a direct challenge to Great Britain, and could have resulted in nothing less than a race in naval construction between the two English-speaking nations which might have resulted as disastrously as did the race between Germany and England which ended in 1914.

To avert such a disaster, the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Naval Armament was called. We think that the recurrence of Navy Day affords a text rather for calling attention to what that conference accomplished, and to that in which it failed, than as the moment for urging increased naval construction by the United States. The conference, as is well known, placed a rigid limitation upon capital ships. It adopted for the United States, Great Britain, and Japan the so-called ratio of 5-5-3 for ships of over 10,000 tons. It failed to make any provision for limitation upon the construction of destroyers and submarines. It left the battle cruiser of 10,000 tons free from any limitation whatsoever, and as a result Great Britain has pressed the construction of vessels of this type until she has obtained a marked superiority over the United States upon the ocean. It may be noted that only within the past week did the United States begin construction of a first-class battle cruiser to meet this competition. Moreover, the figures in the possession of the Navy Department show that neither in submarines nor destroyers has the United States, since that conference, kept pace with other nations which were a party to it.

It would seem, therefore, that unless the expensive and provocative program of a new race in naval construction is to be undertaken, there should be a prompt renewal of the negotiations which accomplished much, but not all, at Washington. For some months past, preliminary discussions to this end have been going on between representatives of the United States and European nations at Geneva. One would have to be a thorough optimist to discern much hope of real action in what has been said and done thus far in these conferences. They have been given over to wrangling about technical issues and have not been characterized by evidence of a very earnest desire to accomplish actual reduction of naval armament. France and Italy have not responded to the effort to impose upon them a ratio of 1.75 for destroyers and submarines. The representatives of Great Britain have urged that the preponderance of her fleet of battle cruisers is justified by the extent of her sea-borne commerce. It may be that something may come from these conferences, but thus far their results have not been cheering.

There seem to be only two sides to the dilemma in which the United States is placed. Either it must, through the operation of a new conference for the limitation of armament, secure an effective regulation of the size of the fleets of its rivals, or else it must resume naval construction of a scale commensurate with that undertaken by Great Britain and other maritime nations. The first alternative seems to be the course of economy and international harmony, but if it cannot be effectively pursued it will be necessary to have recourse to the second. The real question which must confront the Administration today is how long it will be the part of prudence to wait upon the negotiations which have been going on at Geneva, and whether it may not be better to expedite action by an early invitation to a conference to be held at Washington.

It is hardly a piece of intrepid prophecy to state that the end of the Imperial Conference, now being held in London, will find the British Empire strengthened and more firmly established than ever before as a power for good throughout the world. While the agenda does not appear to contain anything of

Dominions Seeking Common Good

an unduly exciting nature, it has been generally recognized that the present conference is likely to prove of a more momentous character than any of its predecessors. The foreign press, at least, appreciated this fact in the days preceding its formal opening, one French paper going so far as to say that "the unity of the British Empire is at stake"—a statement which, while undoubtedly presenting an exaggerated view of the situation, indicated that matters would be discussed containing far-reaching possibilities. In connection, for instance, with one of the

most important subjects under discussion—the relation of the dominions to the mother country in the event of an outbreak of hostilities—it is recognized that the day has gone by when it can be said that "when England is at war, her colonies are at war." It is even questionable today if Great Britain would ever again declare war without consulting with her great overseas possessions, and, judging by the utterances of certain public men in the dominions, it will not be governments, but peoples, who will decide the fateful issue.

Then again standing out prominently is what has been referred to frequently of late years as the status of the dominions. And on this question there is a sharply defined line of demarcation between two schools of thought: On the one hand we find South Africa, the Irish Free State and, though perhaps to a lesser degree, Canada, exceedingly sensitive on the question of their status—seeing it as one of practical independence in foreign affairs as well as in domestic. Much has been spoken recently in this connection by General Hertzog, Prime Minister of South Africa, who has occasionally showed himself as decidedly hostile to British influence, concerning a "national South African spirit" and concerning "freedom and national status"; and he has urged that the Union's national position be equal to that of Great Britain. This means international recognition for all the members of the Commonwealth, and of course such recognition would include treaty-making powers, a privilege which Canada already enjoys.

The Australian and New Zealand attitude is, on the other hand, diametrically opposed to this gesture of independence—it is out-and-out British in sentiment, and S. M. Bruce, Australian Prime Minister, approached the conference from a totally different standpoint to that outlined above. Indeed, he publicly announced his intention of opposing to the utmost any weakening of the imperial ties that have existed up to the present. J. G. Coates, Prime Minister of New Zealand, holds views practically on all fours with those of Mr. Bruce.

It must always be remembered, however, that the conference is not an executive body, but one called for deliberation, for an exchange of opinions, for getting "the other fellows' point of view. And it is just this fact that makes these conferences of such great value, for they prove a safety valve, preventing any violent disturbance of existing conditions—leading away from purely local interests, however immense, to a broader, more sweeping policy of seeking a common good, a policy blessing every part of the great British Empire, including, of course, India, and incidentally blessing the whole world.

Every public official in the United States has pledged himself, just as every public servant hereafter elected must promise upon his oath, to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of his own State. This unequivocal provision in respect to allegiance to the Federal Constitution is contained in Article VI of the original document. Similar requirements are made in the constitutions of the several states. This is not an announcement of a fact just discovered. Those who have enlisted in the public service have, without exception, solemnly assented to this pledge since the founding of the present Government.

Any reasonable construction of this official oath of office must be understood as imposing, during the incumbency of those thus pledged, an absolute bar against all such acts or activities as are designed to countenance or encourage the nullification of any constitutional provision. This view was emphasized and clearly presented at a recent meeting of an organization known as the Men's Methodist Council in New York City. The council condemned the so-called referendum on prohibition in New York State as "a means of beguiling the people and as an excuse for failure to advocate the enforcement of the law as it stands."

There were some 2000 delegates in attendance at the meeting, representing not only New York State, but the neighboring commonwealths of New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. They were unanimous in declaring that political candidates who seek to nullify the Constitution, or to modify its clear intent by subterfuge, are unworthy. It should be understood, of course, that there is no intent to arraign even those now holding office or those seeking office who see fit to urge a change in the basic law by those orderly processes which have been provided. That is the privilege of every American citizen. It cannot be abridged by a pledge to support and defend. Otherwise the proposal and adoption of necessary changes in the Constitution would be impossible.

There is no possibility of confusion in differentiating between nullification and amendment by resort to the methods which the Constitution itself provides. Therefore, the council declared it to be wide of the mark for any political party to make its stand on law enforcement contingent on the success of a referendum that "can mean no more than to create an atmosphere of nullification." The council disclaimed any intention to dictate the political affiliations of its members, but it proceeded to record its deliberate judgment that "no candidate for public office has a right to expect nor ought he to receive the vote of a Christian citizen if he stands committed to the nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment or to any weakening modification of the Volstead Act."

It is the merest subterfuge for one seeking election or re-election to a high office, either as executive or legislator, to agree that his future attitude toward the Constitution of the United States shall be determined by the result of a referendum in which the people of a state are permitted to express their views as to the measure in which the provisions of that Constitution should be enforced. Former Governor Neff of Texas, who addressed the council, said that for New York, by a referendum vote, to decide that it would refuse to support and enforce the prohibition amendment would be neither more nor less than rebellion against the Government. "New York has no more right

by this referendum vote," he declared, "to ignore the prohibition amendment than Texas would have by popular vote to set aside the Nineteenth Amendment that deals with woman suffrage, or Oklahoma, by referendum, vote to refuse to obey the Fifteenth Amendment in regard to Negro suffrage."

Perhaps it might be difficult to bring about the impeachment and unseating of those public servants who stand popularly convicted of violation of their official oaths by their self-confessed failure or refusal to defend and support the Constitution. But it is the simplest matter to prevent their re-election or the election of others who serve notice in advance of their determination to work for and connive at the nullification of the organic law of the land.

A recent strike in New York attracted little attention in the press, inflicted no hardship on the public, and was, so one may judge by the reported result, carried to a triumphant conclusion with a celerity that argues the essential importance of a group of silent and sedentary workers in an industry which is nothing if not vocal and perambulatory. Visitors to the great metropolis see this industry in operation when a sight-seeing bus, laden with happy, interested passengers, rolls through the traffic, and hear it as the voice of the conductor, announcing the sights they ride to see, roars through his megaphone. It is an impressive spectacle, and so far unmatched by archaeological research in Rome or Babylon.

But the silent worker is not on the bus, though he was the first person to get aboard it. His sedentary occupation is to sit in an otherwise empty sight-seeing bus, and by the power of example and the seeming visible fact that one sight-seer is there already, attract others into the educative vehicle. When the bus is partly full, he climbs unostentatiously out and gets into an empty one, where once more his vocation is to resemble as closely as possible a sight-seer who has foresightedly chosen the best seat. Like the pseudo-patron whose successful adventure with the prize-winning apparatus in the amusement park starts real patrons investing, he is called a "shill," or, with more dignity, a "shillabier." The origin of the term is undiscovered by students, the tradition being disputed that it derives from an actual Mr. Shillabier who once ornamented the vocation.

It is not difficult to see why the "shill" is a valued assistant to the amusement purveyor—called by some a "grifter"—who has set up, for example, a row of canes and umbrellas, and invites a small onlooking public to purchase three tries for a dime and essay to toss a ring or hoop over one of these tempting prizes. But this little public, composed of individuals, each of whom is reluctant to attract attention by being the first ring-tosser, hesitates and hangs back. Then comes the "shill," adventures more boldly—and sure enough, he rings the almost gold-headed umbrella! Where one has led others will follow, though, it is more than likely, without his stimulating success.

So with the sight-seeing bus. An empty sight-seeing bus is one thing, and a sight-seeing bus with one sight-seer in it is another. The idea is apparently as definite as that underlying the famous discovery of Archimedes when he got into his full bath tub and noticed that some of the water spilled out. Dissatisfied with a wage of \$2.50 a day for sitting in an empty bus, the "shills" struck for \$3, and almost immediately got it. People who would go sight-seeing in a bus seem, as a generalization, to be as timid about being first in the bus as those who would ring an almost gold-headed umbrella are timid about being the first to toss the ring. Yet it cannot be said that this temporary refusal of the "shill" to sit worked any real hardship on the sight-seeing public, which, although losing his services as a leader, had no suspicion of what it had lost. And one may say also for the "shill" that it must be hard for some natures to be always about to go sight-seeing and yet never get started. Perhaps that is his "tragedy."

Editorial Notes

So "the average night club in New York hasn't a Chinaman's chance to make a go of it," according to a former night club owner quoted in the theatrical publication, the *Billboard*. This publication, under the caption, "Night Clubs Battle Law of Averages," published a story recently dealing with the problems that these places are trying to solve in their efforts to make their traffic pay, and it must make discouraging reading to those who would have it appear that liquor selling in the United States is on the increase. The man quoted in this article, in concluding his statement of the difficulties under which the club owners are laboring, gives the assurance, "I've tried it and I know." And here is part of the product of his experience:

The night club no longer is a novelty, nor is it an institution. It belongs to the restless thrill seekers, but their number is not sufficiently large to make the average night club, and even some of the better grade, a paying proposition.

After all, what is a few thousand years more or less, in connection with the subject "The Dawn of Civilization," concerning which Sir Flinders Petrie, famous British Egyptologist, writes in the *Forum*. Until 1895, he tells his readers, the Great Pyramid stood on the edge of an unknown antiquity. Then, it appears, the history of Egypt was pushed back to 8000 B. C. But only three years ago history slipped back another 7000 years, as new discoveries at Badari on the Nile revealed the finest known examples of pottery and other arts, which can be geologically dated from 12,000 to 15,000 B. C. Accurate dating, it is said, is made possible by careful study of the Nile mud which has been deposited to a depth of sixty to eighty feet since these earliest Egyptians flourished at Badari. Incidentally, Sir Flinders believes that in the Caucasus once dwelt the common ancestors of the ancient Egyptians and the ancient Europeans.

The Strike of the Shillabiers

WHEN I tell apparently intelligent people that one of the many occupations I had in Paris was that of selling glue, there are shouts of laughter. And before I can smooth my bewilderment into a smile, comes from the loudest laughter the question, "Did you stick to it?" And from another, "Or did it stick to you?"

I protest—I do not see the humor in glue. Yet glue is funny, funny in the stock sense in which Irishmen are funny. We all know that to begin a speech with the words, "I am reminded of the story of the Irishman—" is to sow a crop of expectant chuckles and delighted anticipatory giggles which, at the end, we shall reap in dense sheaves of applause and laughter. Irishmen and glue have a lot to answer for in this world.

I surmise the humor in glue lies in its stickiness. We may get stuck to what we are trying to stock. We may get stuck to our carpet and have to foot it about with us. We shall inevitably get stuck to the first thing we meet and as there is no telling what the first thing we shall meet will be, there is clearly an element of uncertainty and incongruity likely to enter, and that leads almost imperceptibly in the direction of humor.

The people of Hollywood have been quick to see the humor of glue. The firm white beam is focused on a pot largely labeled, and immediately the fustian cinema dark snags into little titters and odd guffaws. We know what is coming. The glue is going to spill! Glue and Irishmen are now universal human experiences.

By this I do not mean anything derogatory. If there is humor in the stickiness of glue, there is little humor in selling it. That is, there is but little such except in retrospect, but all things can be amusing in retrospect, when the leaden noon of experience lengthens and blends into the twilight of memory.

Until I tried to sell glue I did not realize how few people wanted it. The office of the man for whom I worked was in a milky, shuttered old house in the Marais, and from its bent doorway I would go forth every morning into a world that would hold its sides with Galilean merriment at the thought of glue, but that would not buy a gram of it.

My employer, who was a very tall man, used to regard the stuff from a slim altitude of irony. He had passed many years of his life in South America and treated his glue as though it were an inferior race. But he had a discriminating, dilettante susceptibility toward exotic gums, spices and extracts, which he treated with the elaborate mockery due to native princes. Gum was his forte—I know not what visions of disheveled palms and turgid equatorial rivers, what strident parrot-split forests, what southern humid ranges he saw in that pungent sample room of his. But I do know that he stayed there late at night fingering the packets and moving about alone as though entirely fascinated by them. But glue was his standby.

There was a glue expert in the office. He knew all there was to know about glue. He could tell the history of every piece by merely smelling it. He used to lick the glue at times in order to test it, so he said; and we believed him for he sold hundreds of tons of it. My employer, desiring to be as successful as the expert, would also lick the glue; but more as a touchstone, I fancy, or as we might kiss the Blarney stone.

I, not to be outdone, also licked a piece of glue, for I always wanted to enrich my life with new experience—but experience, as I have since learned, is the name a man often gives to his mistakes. Lick as I might with the lambent swag and nonchalance of all the experts of France

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

AN ENTERPRISE which certainly requires a considerable amount of pluck and faith has recently been started in Italy. Its object is to prepare a complete archaeological chart of Italy, in which all the important remains of Roman antiquity will be marked, so that it will be possible to get a comprehensive view of Italy's buried treasures. The task in itself is enormously difficult and is naturally filled with manifold hardships, as the explorations of the various regions must necessarily be carried out on foot. The idea of compiling an archaeological chart of this country is not exactly original, and dates back to the days of the formation of a united Italian kingdom under the King of Sardinia. In 1876, four distinguished Italian archaeologists were intrusted with this gigantic task and started work in Etruria, but they found the territory under exploration so rich in ancient remains that they abandoned the idea of the chart and started excavating with enthusiasm. Many of the finds made at that time in lower Etruria were brought to Rome, and enrich today one of the principal museums of the capital.

Realizing that the task of compiling a complete archaeological chart of Italy could not be done by the single efforts of individual archaeologists, it was decided some years ago to found a "Union Académique Internationale" for the purpose of uniting the efforts of several academies and other bodies in archaeological research. The veteran pioneer of classical topography, Rodolfo Lanciani, proposed to reconstruct a "Forma Romani Imperii," but this was found impossible, owing to the many difficulties in the way, and it was accordingly decided that each learned body should strike out on its own initiative, reporting at the annual meeting of the International Union. That the Italian archaeologists have done excellent work may be seen in the fact that at the last meeting of the above-mentioned union they submitted the first volume of the "Forma Italiae."

The book is a large quarto volume of about 200 pages, with three maps, eleven photographs and about 200 blocks. It deals with the folio 1-170 of the map of Italy as prepared by the Military Geographical Institute, corresponding to the zone of Terracina, and is the joint work of the archaeologist Professor Lugli and of the architect and topographer Professor Giromandi. When the Union Académique Internationale met at Brussels recently and saw the first practical results of what promises to be a most stupendous work, those who had formerly indulged in adverse criticism were loud in their expressions of praise and admiration. The compilers of the archaeological chart of Italy hope to present at the next annual meeting of the union two more volumes of the chart, one dealing with the ancient cities of Cirene, Setia and Privernum, near Rome, and the other with Augusta Praetoria, near Turin. A number of active workers are engaged in the various archaeological zones for the triumph of a common cause, and the results of their investigations will be made known in the near future.

An object of rare and exquisite workmanship belongs to a family of Crosas, near Verona. It is a walking stick of boxwood, which an expert woodcarver named Auguste Dupont, a soldier of the 15th Artillery Regiment in the suite of Napoleon I, made during the leisure hours after the famous victories against the Austrians at Arcole, a small village distant about twenty kilometers from Verona. The head of Napoleon and some episodes of those epic days are ably carved on the stick, on which the date of Nov. 20, 1796, is still clearly visible. This artistic stick was presented by Dupont to Napoleon, who was so pleased with the gift that he elevated the woodcarver to the rank of corporal. During the whole of his stay at Arcole, Napoleon carried the stick always with him, but on his departure he forgot it and left it in the house of the family where he was lodged. The beautiful relic of Napoleon was preserved as a great treasure by the Veronese family, and was handed down from generation

Glue

my sales did not increase, and my ironical employer at last said that a less ironical employer would have said long before.

"Oh, splendid freedom! Never did sun more beautifully steep, in his first splendour, valley, rock or hill," than on that morning when I awoke and remembered I had no more to go to that bent street in the Marais. I walked free in unconstrained streets. The city was like a ship outward bound through incomparable azure to the Ultima Thule; and for days I was like those young sailors on the masts of the old Nantucket whalers, who have forgotten about Moby Dick, dazed by the light of their own imaginings before such a spacious floor of ocean.

"The thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts." In those few days I turned over dreaming hemispheres as lightly as the pages of a book. Halcyon sea and not a ripple or spout from the white whale!

I think my ironical employer came to his decision one night when I dined with him and we talked about Balzac on the roof of his flat, with Paris like the Milky Way beneath us and the stars like Paris above. We talked of Le Cousin Pons and of his life in the Rue du Temple—if it was not that street it was one near-by—within a stone's throw of the office.

The Marais: that leaning quarter of white mansions and sinking gables honeycombed now with myriad little crafts and trades, of streets mild and narrow, as cool as milk, where the knife grinders blew his horn and the goatherd his whistle, and the window mender piped like a blackbird; the Marais, that saw the Revolution! Have you ever walked the arcades of the Place des Vosges, walked alone, up and down, time after time under the suave white harmony of that vaulting?

But to enter between noble portes cochères with your samples, to cross a courtyard and to see even now the graceful sculpture that survived the storm, and to mount a staircase, a gentle crescendo of marble, a flight indeed, and as light as a swallow, to pass down long corridors wherein are set tables for exquisite men and for women who may have received letters from Madame de Sevigné when she was living like a flower within the stone of the Carnavalet; to pass into rooms by the ugly click of a handle to where the clumsy headed Monsieur de Balzac may have schemed for and achieved the entrée; and to look out of bland, tranquil windows into streets Le Cousin Pons must have seen in the days of his prosperity and fled from in his days of ostracism; to live two centuries in a minute with Voltaire, Hugo, Montesquieu and a dozen others at your beck; and then to hear a clerk repeat impatiently, "Monsieur désire?" and to remember you are selling glue—this is the terrible voice of Captain Ahab to the dreamer at the masthead.

But my ironical employer had read his Balzac and he knew. May all who sell glue or who persuade others to sell it for them, read Balzac: for he has nothing whatever to do with the sale of glue.

Yet, but for glue, I would never have known the Marais, and to know the Marais, to live in it, is to know the real Paris, the Paris that took the Bastille. But for glue, the expert—a Frenchman and a "sportsman," as they say who used to go roving on the Seine, wearing a bowler hat—would not have taken that trip round the world nor would he have made such a pleasant little fortune out of it.

The employer swam out of my life—the rosiest plash of a little irony in the wide and even stream of life—and I have heard nothing of him since. He also may have made a million out of glue, is not one man's glue another man's fortune?

V. S. P.

to generation. Several antiquarians have offered large sums for its acquisition, but the present owners have no intention of parting with it.

Signor Pietro Fedele, the Minister of Public Instruction, has ordered extensive excavations to be carried out on the site of the ancient city of Minturnum, at about 300 meters from the mouth of the River Garigliano. It is proposed to discover the remains of the ancient temple of the goddess Marica, who was worshipped by the inhabitants of Minturnum, and who was held in the greatest veneration, as Livy and other historians attest. The excavations began on Sept. 21, under the surveillance of Professor Majuri, director of the Naples Museum, who is well known for his genial and successful work at Pompeii. The temple, which has already been located, faces due east, the outer enclosure being built of "tufo" stone, while the central part is entirely in brick-work of the Roman period. It would appear that the latter may be assigned to the fourth or fifth centuries B. C., while the external enclosure belongs to a far more ancient age.

Although the excavations have not progressed very much in so short a time, several interesting finds have already been made, regarded as being of the highest archaeological value. They include "fittiles" or earthenware objects of large size, including a head of the goddess Marica, surmounted by a diadem in the shape of a sickle, surrounded by a shell on which traces of polychrome ornamentation are still clearly visible. The style is somewhat primitive and calls to thought Egyptian art, while other objects are more perfect from an artistic point of view. Numerous votive offerings have also been found, besides a great number of Greek architectural earthenware objects of the sixth century, and hundreds of vases of all shapes and sizes. Minturnum is especially known to historians as the town where Caius Marius, the great Roman general, sought refuge at one of the most critical moments of his career. Professor Majuri will continue excavations throughout the next weeks, and great things are expected, especially as a long tract of cyclopean walls has also come to light, which means that the problem to be solved dates back long before Roman times.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must reserve sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

A Question of the Rights of Small Nations

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

People should understand that the Norwegian referendum on prohibition is not so much a question of prohibition as it is a question whether large nations shall have the right to stop small nations from doing what they please about moral issues like liquor, free trade, etc.

In 1921 Norway voted for partial prohibition; that is, to exclude anything over 14 per cent alcohol. This prohibition left out French wines. France, therefore, retaliated by threatening to destroy the fish business between Norway and France. This meant business depression for Norway, as its principal business is fish. Norway thus boycotted, raised its alcoholic content to 21 per cent, so as to allow the French wine business to continue unimpeded.

So the whole matter was not a plain prohibition vote. It was a vote on whether Norway could afford to combat France; that is, to suffer the vast failure in the fish business that it seemed likely would be brought about should Norway vote for an alcoholic content that would not allow French wines to come in.

In short, the question is, Shall large nations be allowed to prevent small nations from entering upon measures making for moral advance? It really is a question of the rights of small nations.

ELIZABETH TILTON.

Cambridge, Mass.